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BULLETINS
OF
THE CAMPAIGN 1793.

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BULLETIN
FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 2d, 1793.

Cagliari, January 25, 1793.

ON the 21st Instant, a French Ship of the Line and a Bomb Ketch appeared before the Island of St. Peter, which was immediately surrendered to the French, the Commandant having previously retired to this Place with a Detachment of 800 Men, and such Provisions as they could bring with them, and spiked the Cannon they left behind. The French have also taken the Island of Antioch.

Yesterday the French Fleet, consisting of Nineteen Ships of the Line, anchored in this Harbour. The Admiral sent a Detachment of Twenty Men on Shore, with the National Flag, and an Officer, who demanded the Surrender of the Place; but the Lieutenant of the Port cautioned them not to advance; and when they arrived near the Pratick-House, the Sardes killed the Drummer and Sixteen others; the Rest retreated to the Ship. It is expected that the Town will be bombarded this Morning.

Munich, February 17, 1793.

ACCOUNTS are just received of the Duke of Deuxpont's very narrow Escape from an Army of 3000 French, who have taken Possession of his Residence

dence of Carlsberg, near Deuxponts. His Serene Highness received Intelligence of their Approach on the Evening of the 9th Instant, from one of his Peasants, and had but just Time to Escape, with the Duchess and the Ladies of her Court. The French took Possession within an Hour afterwards, and have plundered that very costly Residence. The Duke and Duchess arrived safe at Manheim the following Day.

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BULLETIN

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 9th, 1793.

Turin, February 16, 1793.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that, on the 27th of January, the French Squadron in the Gulph of Cagliari, consisting of Twenty or Twenty-one Ships, of which Four were Bomb-Vessels, and Seven Ships of the Line, having approached the City of Cagliari, began to bombard it, and were answered by a brisk Firing of Red-hot Balls. This Attack was continued for Three Days, when the Ships retired out of the Reach of the Cannon, but without quitting the Gulph. Several of the Ships were damaged in their Masts and Rigging, and One was set on Fire by a Red-hot Ball, but, by the timely Assistance of the others, the Fire was extinguished. The Bombs produced no Effect but upon the Suburbs below the City, and only Five Men were killed. During the cannonading, the French attempted to land in several Places to procure Provisions, but they were every where repulsed by the Militia, and lost upwards of 500 Men.

Hague, March 2, 1793.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of York arrived here on Wednesday Evening, and the Ships and
B 2 Transports,

Transports, with the Brigade of Guards, arrived at Helvoet Yesterday at Five o'Clock, perfectly safe and well.

Breda has surrendered by Capitulation : The Garrison marched out on the 25th Ultimo, with their Arms and Field Pieces, towards the Garrisons of Heusden, Bois le Duc, &c. under an explicit Condition to be at Liberty to serve during the War.

Hague, March 4, 1793.

AN Account has been received here of the Austrian Army, under General Clairfait, having passed the Roer on the Night of the 28th Ultimo, and repulsed the French Army, as well on the Side of Duren as on that of Juliers, and compelled them to retreat beyond Aldenhaven, with the Loss, on the Side of the French, of 2000 Men killed, wounded, or taken Prisoners, 12 Pieces of Cannon, 13 Ammunition Waggons, and the Military Chest. On the following Day His Royal Highness the Archduke attacked several French Batteries, and took Nine Pieces of Cannon.

Hague, March 5, 1793.

AN Officer arrived here this Evening with an Account of the Capitulation of Gertruydenburg, after Three Days Bombardment, on the same Conditions as those given at Breda. The Garrison, consisting of a Swiss Regiment, and 160 Cavalry, is to evacuate the Town To-morrow, with the Cannon of the Battalions, all the Horses, and to march to Bois le Duc.

Hague, March 6, 1793.

AN Officer is just arrived from the Prince of Hesse at Maestricht, with Intelligence, that, on the

3d Instant, the Prince de Saxe Cobourg obtained a most compleat Victory over the French, chasing them out of Aix la Chapelle as far as Liege, with a Loss, on their Part, of 4000 Killed, 1600 Prisoners, and more than 20 Pieces of Cannon. On the same Day Prince Frederick of Brunswick took some Batteries at Zwalme, killed 1300 of the French at Brugge, and took 700 Prisoners, and marched towards Ruremonde.

The French retired from before Maestricht with Precipitation, and left some Baggage and Cannon. They had thrown above 6000 Shells into the Town.

Yesterday the French retired about a League before Williamstadt, and had suspended the Firing. An Officer, who left the Place last Night, says that the brave Garrison was still under Arms, and in high Spirits.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE or MARCH 12th, 1793.*Hague, March 8, 1793.*

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that an advanced Corps, under the Archduke Charles, is in Possession of Tongres; that the Austrian Army has taken Liege; that Ruremonde has been taken by Prince Frederick of Brunswick; and that the French have evacuated Fort St. Michel.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 19th, 1793.**Frankfort, March 9, 1793.*

KONIGSTEIN surrendered to the Prussians Yesterday; and the late French Garrison which occupied that Fortress, consisting of about 440 Men, are arrived in this City.

Dort, March 15, 1793.

INTELLIGENCE has just been received from Willemstadt, that the Garrison made a Sally with Forty-five Men only; that they spiked Three Eighteen-Pounders, which were in the Battery under the Dyke, killed Twenty Frenchmen, and took Nine Prisoners, without losing a single Man.

Hague, March 15, 1793.

IT appears, by recent Accounts received here, that 48 Pieces of Cannon were taken at Liege, and very large Magazines of Hay, Corn, and above 40,000 Muskets.

Hague, March 17, 1793.

INTELLIGENCE is just received here, that the French have raised the Siege of Willemstadt, evacuated Klundert, and retreated towards Antwerp, after setting Fire to the Village of Moedyk, and to their own Batteries, and leaving some Cannon behind them.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 26th, 1793.**Hague, March 22, 1793.*

INTELLIGENCE has been received here of a Victory obtained here by the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg over the French, at Nieulanden, near Tirlemont, which was preceded by a long and sharp Action.

On the 15th Instant, the Advanced Posts of the Imperial Army had been beat back from Tirlemont, which was retaken by the Enemy. On the 16th M. Dumourier attempted to pass the Left Wing of the Imperial Army. On the 17th there was a Change of Position, and a brisk Cannonade. On the 18th, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, M. Dumourier attacked the Centre of the Imperial Army, but was repulsed. He was likewise repulsed by the Imperial Right Wing; but about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, M. Dumourier's Right Wing penetrated through the Imperial Left Wing, whose Cavalry was prevented from manœuvring, the Ground being intersected by Ditches. The Corps of Reserve, commanded by M. Clairfait, then decided the Victory. The French retired in good Order until Six o'Clock in the Evening, when the Imperial Light Cavalry put them to the Rout.

The Number of Killed and Wounded is variously reported. It is said that the French have lost Thirty-three Pieces of Cannon.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of MARCH 30th, 1793.**Hague, March 25, 1793.*

LIEUTENANT WESTERN, of His Majesty's Frigate the Syren, who was unfortunately killed on the 21st, by a Shot from the Enemy's entrenched Battery at the Noord Post, was buried Yesterday in the Church of Dordrecht with Military Honors, and with every Solemnity that could mark Regard to the Memory of a Young Officer, who had shewn on all Occasions an active and steady Courage, and an ardent Desire to distinguish himself. His Royal Highness the Duke of York was present, with the Officers and Troops under his Command. The Funeral was also attended by the Officers and Crews of the English Gun-Boats.

Hague, March 26, 1793.

ACCOUNTS have been received here from the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, dated Briebeck, near Louvain, the 23d Instant, stating, that on the preceding Day he had attacked the French, who were advantageously posted between Tirlemont and Louvain; that the Engagement was long and obstinate; but that the French were beat, and driven beyond Louvain; and were then posted behind the Dyle, between Louvain and Brussels.

Hague,

Hague, March 28, 1793.

A LETTER was this Morning received Express from Captain Bentinck, dated Yesterday, at Bois le Duc, containing Intelligence from Antwerp and Maestricht that the Advanced Guard of the Austrian Army entered Brussels on the 24th at Noon; that the French Army was posted at Halle; that the Country from Bois le Duc to Lier was clear of the Enemy; and that the French Force still at Breda amounted to 4000, and that at Gertruydenberg to 2500 Men.

Accounts are also received that Dieft was taken on the 20th, in an Attack by Colonel Mylius; that a considerable Magazine was left by the French at Louvain; and that, in the Affair of the 22d, the Austrians had 1000 Men killed and wounded, and the French had 4000 killed.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 2d, 1793.*Hague, March 30, 1793.*

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that the Citadel of Namur is taken by the Austrians, and that a considerable Body of the Austrian Troops has been detached from that Place to join the Prince of Saxe Cobourg's Army.

Ostend, March 30, 1793.

THE French Troops left this Town for Dunkirk about Three o'Clock this Afternoon, and at Four, one of His Britannic Majesty's Cutters entered the Port. Most of the Prizes had sailed before the Cutter arrived; the others, which were to have sailed this Day, are stopped. Three English Brigs are still here, under the Care of the British Consul.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 6th, 1793.**Hague, April 2, 1793.*

ON the 30th Ultimo, in the Evening, Prince Frederick of Orange obtained an Advantage over the French near Gertruydenburgh, in an Action which lasted near Three Hours. The Loss of the Dutch was a Captain of Grenadiers and Six Soldiers killed, and several wounded; One Hundred and Fifty French were taken, with a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain and Lieutenant, several Horses, and a Piece of Cannon. Yesterday the Hereditary Prince was with his Corps at Haigie, about Half a League from Breda. All Hostilities were suspended both there and at Gertruydenburgh. The Articles of Capitulation, both for Breda and Gertruydenburgh, are now supposed to be finally settled:—in the mean Time those Places continue to be blockaded by Two Corps of Troops under the Hereditary Prince of Orange, and his Brother Prince Frederick.

Accounts are received here that the French have evacuated Antwerp and Mons; and that the Army under the Command of General Dumourier has retreated towards Valenciennes and Lille.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE or *APRIL 9th, 1793.*

Hague, April 4, 1793.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from General Clairfayt, dated at Tournay the 2d Instant, advising that General Dumourier had that Morning sent to him as Prisoners, Monsieur Bournonville, Monsieur Camus, and other Commissioners, who had been authorized by the National Convention to apprehend him, and conduct him to their Bar; and that, in a Letter which he at the same Time wrote to General Clairfayt, he declared his Intention to march the next Morning with his Army for Paris.

Bergen-op-Zoom, April 4, 1793.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg's Head-Quarters at Mons, that an Armistice had been agreed upon between His Serene Highness and General Dumourier, the latter having previously consented to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands and Dutch Brabant: That General Dumourier set out on the 3d Instant on his March to Paris: That His Serene Highness had put his Troops into very close Cantonments, keeping

ing them in immediate Readiness to act: That the King of Prussia had crossed the Rhine at Buchera, attacked the French at Bingen, Creutzenach, and Altheim, took General Neuwinger, 50 Officers, 200 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, 15 Cannon, and a Military Chest, and had formed the Blockade of Mayence: That General Wurmser, with a Prussian Corps, was immediately to pass the Rhine at Manheim, and act on the Left of the King: That Worms and Oppenheim were evacuated, and that the Enemy had retreated from those Places towards Landau. These Operations happened between the 27th of March and the 1st of April.

B U L L E T I N
 FROM THE
 LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 13th, 1793.

Coblence, April 1, 1793.

A DETACHMENT from the French Army, of about 2000 Men, has been defeated by Prince Louis of Prussia, at a Village behind His Prussian Majesty's Head Quarters. In this Action above 900 Men and 45 Officers (of whom Four were Field Officers) were taken Prisoners: The Prussians also took Five Pieces of Cannon and Two Pair of Colours.

The Prussians have reached the Banks of the Rhine near Oppenheim, and cut off all Communication between France and Mayence, which is hemmed in on every Side. On the Night of the 31st Ultimo, His Prussian Majesty established his Head Quarters at Guntersblum: His advanced Posts were, on one Hand, beyond Oppenheim, and, on the other, at Worms. The Prince Royal (who commands the Reserve) is at Ingelheim, between which and the Head-Quarters a great Body of the Army is cantoned, with its Front towards Mayence. The Cavalry occupy chiefly the Villages between Oppenheim and Altzey, fronting towards France. On their Right is the Corps of Austrians, which

which Prince Hohenloe has left under the Command of General Kalkreuther. The Bridge of Pontoons is removed from Bacarach to Bingen.

Antwerp, April 8, 1793.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here that General Dumourier has quitted his Army, and retired to Mons, where he now is. He was accompanied by about 1000 Horse, and from 1 to 2000 Infantry. After his Departure the French Army is said to have broken to Pieces; many went Home, and others threw themselves into the neighbouring Garrisons of Lisle, Valenciennes, Condé, Mauburge, &c. The strong and important Post of Maulde being left nearly open, a Detachment of the Prince de Cobourg's Army took Possession of it Yesterday, and formed the Blockade of Condé. The Armistice has been declared to be at an End.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 16th, 1793.

*Prussian Head-Quarters at Guntersblum,
March 31, 1793.*

THE Corps under the Prince of Hohenloë passed the Rhine near Bingen the 29th of March, and advanced to Arnsheim. The flying Corps under Colonel Szekely pursued the Enemy, who were retreating from Kreutznach to Worms, as far as Alzey, without having been able to annoy them or overtake them. We went with the grand Army from Bingen, in the Direction of Arnsheim and Odernheim, to Alzheim. By this Movement we cut off a Part of Cuitine's Army, who retreated to Worms in a Way that resembled a Flight more than a Retreat. Many Prisoners were made by the Way.

On the 30th we took the Garrison of Alzheim Prisoners, consisting of a Captain and Sixty Horse, of whom not one escaped.

The French Garrisons of Gensheim, Eick, and Hamm, consisting of Two Battalions of Infantry and Four Cannon, united their Forces with a View to occupy the Chaussee leading to Worms. Wölfrath's Hussars attacked them, took a Cannon and some Prisoners. The Enemy then retreated behind the Old Rhine near Eich; towards Evening they shewed themselves upon the Chaussee near Rhine Turchein. Lieutenant-General Prince of Wur-

temberg got before them with his Regiment of Cavalry, and Prince Louis, the King's Son, charged them with Three Squadrons of the Dragoons of Anspach and Bareuth with such Vigour, that, assisted by the Riding Artillery under Captain Meyler, he forced them to lay down their Arms. There were Three Cannon taken, with Six Colours, the Military Chest, and 1200 Prisoners, among whom were Forty Officers.

The King appointed his Son to the Rank of Colonel, and expressed his marked Approbation of the Prince of Wurtemberg. The Prince of Hohenloe, Colonel Szekely, and General Köhler pursued the Enemy's Rear Guard, which was posted near Homberg, attacked, routed it, and took a great Number of Prisoners.

Towards Night, when we were in Quarters at Alzheim, the Enemy appeared towards Mayence: They were the Garrisons of Oppenheim and Nierstein, which had been cut off. The Prince of Hohenloe went to meet them with the Battalion of Martini and his own Regiment: They stood the Fire of the Artillery, but retreated when they found themselves within Musket Shot.

On the 31st the Army united; one Part facing towards Worms, and the other towards Mayence. Our Posts extend to Nierstein on the Mayence Side, and to Osthofen on the Worms Side. The Enemy has set Fire to his Magazines at Worms and Neuhausen. At Bingen, Kreutznach, Alzey, and Nierstein we have taken Four Magazines. In the Expedition we have made near 2000 Prisoners. We have lost hardly 100 Killed and Wounded.

April 1, 1793.

Colonel Szekely has just reported that he is marching towards Frankental, to save, if possible, the Magazine. The Enemy has evacuated Worms. Our advanced Parties were Yesterday at Oggerstein.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE or MAY 7th, 1793.

Tournay, May 3, 1793.

ON the 1st Instant the French attacked the advanced Posts of the Left Wing of the Combined Army, but were repulsed in all their Attempts. On the same Morning the French also attacked the advanced Posts on the Centre, but were there likewise repulsed. They suffered in these several Engagements a considerable Loss both of Men and Cannon.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of MAY 14th, 1793.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tournay, May 10, 1793.

IN consequence of the Movements of the Enemy, which gave Reason to expect an Attack upon the Austrian and Prussian Posts, His Royal Highness determined to march in the Morning of the 8th, to their Support. He arrived about Six o'Clock at the Camp of Maulde, with the Brigade of Guards, and a Battalion of the 10th Regiment of Hanoverian Infantry. The Prussian General was by this Means enabled to reinforce himself at St. Amand, and the adjoining Wood, with the Troops which had occupied that important Position.

The Attack commenced about Seven o'Clock. It was directed against the Posts occupied by General Clairfait, which extend from the Scheldt to the Abbaye de Vicogne, and the Prussian Corps which defends the Wood in the Front of the high Road, leading from that Place to St. Amand.

To these Points were directed the whole Efforts of the French Army, which had been previously reinforced by all they could bring together from every

Quarter. General Knobelsdorff having been under the Necessity of sending a considerable Part of his Troops to support the Austrians at the Abbaye de Vicogne, His Royal Highness, about Five o'Clock, left Two Battalions in the Camp at Maulde, and marched with the Coldstream, the Flank Battalion, and that of the Third Regiment, to his Support. When the Battalion of the Coldstream, which was upon the Left, arrived, the Enemy had nearly reached the Road; they already commanded it to a great Degree, by their Fire: the Guns attached to the Battalion were placed upon it, and, by a well-directed and well-supported Fire, kept the Battery which was opposed to them in Check, and did considerable Execution.

The Battalion advanced into the Wood, attacked and drove the Enemy before them; in going forward they became unfortunately exposed to the Fire of a Battery, from which they suffered severely. They fell back to their Position at the Edge of the Wood, which they maintained for the Rest of the Day, notwithstanding a heavy Cannonade; the Enemy made no Attempt to approach them. Nothing can exceed the Spirit and Bravery displayed by the Men and Officers of the Battalion upon this Occasion; nor is less Praise due to the Alacrity and Intrepidity with which the other Battalions advanced into Action. They took different Positions in the Wood, where they were at Times exposed to a severe Cannonade, from which, however, they received little Injury, the Direction of the Fire being in general above them. There were seen this Morning between 40 and 50 of the French lying dead upon the Spot upon which the Fire of the Coldstream and of its Guns had been directed. Major-General Lake commanded the Battalions which went into Action; and His Royal Highness declared that he was much indebted to him for his Exertions.

The

The Importance of the Service rendered by His Majesty's Troops upon this Day has been acknowledged, in the strongest and most explicit Terms, by the Generals of the different Armies; and if by their timely Co-operation the Enemy were prevented from advancing upon the high Road, it cannot be doubted that they contributed, in a very great Degree, to secure the Fortune of the Day.

At the Abbaye de Vicogne and the Village of Raimes the Action continued with almost equal and unremitting Violence, till Eight o'Clock in the Evening; General Clairfait was every where successful in maintaining his Ground; the Enemy, however, though baffled and defeated in their Purpose, remained in the Woods, within a very small Distance of his Posts. During the Action they cannonaded the Prussian Camp near St. Amand.—I am not exactly informed what Measures they took in order to keep the Prince of Cobourg in check, but it appears that nothing of Moment passed in that Quarter.

Upon the following Day, the 9th, there was little firing, and it was not known what might be the Intention of the Enemy. His Royal Highness thought it therefore proper to let the Troops remain till the Evening at St. Amand and Maulde: Every Thing being quiet, and Intelligence having been received that the Troops opposed to General Knobelsdorff were retreating, they began their March for Tournay, but he was stopped at the Village of Maulde by a Message from General Clairfait, informing him that the Enemy had erected Batteries all along his Front, as well as upon some Part of General Knobelsdorff's, which, if they were allowed to compleat and to possess, it would become extremely difficult for him to maintain his Position. His Royal Highness immediately stopped the March of the Troops, and went himself to St. Amand, where he was met by General Clairfait and General Knobelsdorff. It was

agreed that the Austrians and Prussians should assault the Whole of the Batteries at Day-break, whilst His Royal Highness retained Possession of the Camp of Maulde.

This was done accordingly, and had the desired Success. The Enemy had withdrawn their Cannon in the Night, but they were entirely driven from the Batteries, several killed, and upwards of 100 Prisoners taken, with a very inconsiderable Loss. Thus defeated upon every Occasion, the Enemy seem to have entirely abandoned their Design: The Body which came from Lisle, has fallen back upon Orchies. There was Firing To-day at one of General Clairfaït's Posts, but nothing which had the Appearance of a serious Attack. By the Account of Deserters and Prisoners, they lost 4000 Men upon the 8th.— General Dampiere is said to have received a Wound, of which he is since dead.

The Troops arrived this Evening in their former Quarters.

The Austrians had upwards of 500 Killed and Wounded, and the Prussians 300, on the 8th.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF MAY 27th, 1793.

Whitehall, May 27, 1793.

CAPTAIN CRAUFURD, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived here Yesterday Evening, with a Dispatch from Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness, of which the following is a Copy :

SIR, *Famars, May 25, 1793.*

I AM happy to have the Honor of informing you, that the Combined Forces, under the Command of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and of His Royal Highness, have defeated the Enemy, and driven them from the strong Camp of Famars.

A Body of Sixteen Battalions, viz. the Brigade of British, Two Battalions of Hanoverian Guards, Two Battalions of Hanoverian Grenadiers, and Eight Battalions of Austrian Infantry, with Six Squadrons of British Light Dragoons, Four of Hanoverian and Eight of Austrian Cavalry, with a great Proportion of heavy Artillery, assembled very early in the Morning of the 23d, under the Command of His Royal Highness. They were to arrive at Day-break

break upon the Bank of the Ronelle, near the Village of Ortie, to establish Bridges to pass the River, and turn the Right of the Enemy. Another Column of nearly equal Force, under General Ferraris, was destined to attack the Works which had been thrown up upon the Right Bank of the Ronelle, and, after carrying them, to second the Operations of His Royal Highness as Circumstances might direct. A Column under the Command of General Colloredo, was employed to observe Valenciennes; another, under General Otto, to cover Quesnoy. The Enemy attempted an Attack upon the latter, in which they were repulsed with the Loss of Three Pieces of Cannon: Two were taken by a Detachment of Hussars. A thick Fog occasioned some Delay in the Advance of the Troops. Upon their Approach to the Ronelle several Batteries were opened from the opposite Side, but from such a Distance as to produce little Effect.

They were answered and kept in Awe by the Austrian and Hanoverian heavy Artillery. After some Time spent in cannonading, Two Divisions of Hussars passed the River, without Opposition, at a Ford in the Village of Mershe. His Royal Highness ordered the Brigade of Guards, Two Battalions of Austrian Infantry, Six Squadrons of British, and Two of Hanoverian, Light Cavalry, to pursue the same Route, in order to take the Batteries in Flank, and secure a Passage for the Rest of his Troops. This Movement had the desired Success; the Enemy retreated from all their Posts, falling back upon a Redoubt which they had thrown up upon the commanding Heights behind the village of Famars.

General Ferraris, after cannonading some Time, attacked, upon his Side, and carried the Entrenchments by Assault. The Troops of the different Nations displayed the utmost Firmness and Intrepidity

pidity in this arduous Undertaking. The British Troops, who had this Opportunity of distinguishing themselves, were the Brigade of the Line, viz. the 14th and 53d Regiments, with the Battalion formed from their Light Infantry and Grenadier Companies, commanded by Major-General Abercromby*. I enclose a Return of their Loss. Seven Pieces of Cannon, and near 200 Prisoners, were taken in the Redoubts. Some Squadrons of French Cavalry appearing at this Time, and threatening the Flank of the Infantry, though superior in Number, they were attacked with the greatest Valour by the Regiment of Hanoverian Garde de Corps. The Contest was of the severest Kind; the Squadrons mixed with one another, and the French were defeated, though not without considerable Loss to the Garde de Corps; the Regiment had, upon that and other Occasions, Three Officers killed, One taken, and Four wounded, and 67 Killed and Wounded, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates. The Rest of the Hanoverian Troops lost about 35 Men killed and wounded.

His Royal Highness advanced with a Part of the Troops to a hollow Way, within a small Distance of the Works; but observing, from the Disposition of the Enemy, that they could not be carried at that Time without considerable Loss, from which no proportionable Benefit would arise, he thought it better to defer the Attack till next Morning at Day-break, approaching and turning them in the Night.

The Enemy, apprehensive of the Consequences of such a Movement, abandoned the Works as soon as it was Dark, and withdrew into Valenciennes. This important Position is now occupied by His

* The Hanoverans were the 4th and 10th Regiments, and the 3d Battalion of Grenadiers. Lieutenant-General Walmoden commanded the British and Hanoverians.

Highness, who has been joined by the Rest of his Column.

It appears that the French Generals, foreseeing they could not defend the Passage of the Ronelle, and unwilling to risk the Event of a decisive Engagement in so confined a Situation as that between the Ronelle and the Scheldt, made early Preparation for Retreat. They passed the Scheldt, and were seen marching towards Denain. Captain Craufurd, Aide de-Camp to His Royal Highness, observing a Column of Baggage, which was proceeding towards the River, took Two Squadrons of the 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, though the Convoy was at that Time rather in the Rear of their own Works, and attacked and dispersed the Troops who escorted it, killed and wounded between 50 and 60, took 56 Prisoners, and 8 Waggon and 30 Horses. The Enemy advanced in Force from the Camp, and attempted to cut off this Detachment; they however effected their Retreat with the Loss of only Three Men killed and Three Horses. The Enterprize and good Conduct of Captain Craufurd upon this Occasion, as well as the Behaviour of the Men and Officers of the 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, has been highly approved of by His Royal Highness.

General Clairfait, upon his Side, attacked and carried the Heights of Anzain, a Post of the utmost Consequence, which, to a certain Degree, overlooks the Citadel of Valenciennes, and which compleats the Investment of the Place.

In this Manner, with a Loss of Men which must be deemed very inconsiderate when compared with the Importance of the Object which has been attained, have the Enemy been obliged to abandon a Position upon which they had placed great Reliance, which they had occupied long, and fortified with Care, and to leave Valenciennes and Condé to their Fate.

In the Variety of Attacks which took place, I cannot at this Moment state with Precision the Loss upon either Side: That of the Combined Armies is very small upon this Side of the Scheldt, not above 250 Men killed and wounded: That of General Clairfait's Corps by Anzain was more considerable than any other, and equal, perhaps, to the Whole. That of the Enemy was unquestionably much greater.

Captain Craufurd, who carries this Letter, will explain any further Particulars of which you may be desirous to be informed.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JA. MURRAY.

The Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Second Brigade of British Infantry, commanded by Major-General Abercromby, in the Action of the 23d of May 1793.

Flank Corps, 14th Regiment.—2 Rank and File, wounded.

Ditto, 37th Regiment.—1 Drummer, killed; 2 Rank and File, wounded.

Ditto, 53d Regiment.—1 Rank and File, killed; 2 Rank and File, wounded.

14th Regiment.—2 Serjeants, 5 Rank and File, wounded.

53d Regiment.—1 Rank and File, wounded.

Total.—1 Drummer, 1 Rank and File, killed; 2 Serjeants, and 12 Rank and File, wounded.

(Signed) RA. ABERCROMBY,
Major-General.

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BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF JUNE 2d, 1793.

Whitehall, June 1, 1793.

CAPTAIN MAITLAND, of the 63d Regiment, arrived this Afternoon with a Dispatch from Major-General Cuyler to Mr. Dundas, of which the following is a Copy :

SIR, Head-Quarters, Tobago, April 18, 1793.
IN my Letter of the 4th Instant, I had the Honor to acquaint you, that I then only waited for the Arrival of Vice-Admiral Sir John Laforey to carry into Execution the Contents of your Letter of the 10th of February last.

Having previously ordered to be embarked the necessary Artillery, Stores, Provisions, and Camp Equipage on board of some fast sailing Schooners hired for the Purpose, I acquainted the Admiral, upon his Arrival at Barbadoes, on the 10th Instant, at Noon, that we were ready to proceed.

His Majesty's Ships the *Truly*, of Fifty Guns, and *Nautilus*, of Eighteen, being equally so, the Embarkation of the Detachment of Royal Artillery, and of Nine Companies of the 4th Battalion of the

6th

60th Regiment, took place on the 11th Instant. These, with the Two Flank Companies of the 9th Regiment, under the Command of Major Baillie, which were brought from St. Kitt's by the Admiral's Ship, composed the Whole of the Force for the Expedition, a Return of which I have the Honor here-with to inclose to you. The Trusty, Nautilus, and Hind Schooners being insufficient for the Reception of the Troops, I accepted of the voluntary Offer of Captain Spencer, of the Merchant Ship Hero, to convey a Part of the 4th Battalion of the 60th Regiment.

The 12th of April we sailed : The 14th Instant, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, we arrived in Great Courland Bay.

The necessary Orders having been given for the Disembarkation and Disposition of the Troops on landing, the Whole was on Shore by Three, together with Twenty-five Marines from the Trusty, commanded by Major Bright, which the Admiral most readily granted upon my Application.

We immediately advanced within Sight of the Enemy's Fort, whence I sent a Summons to Monsieur Monteil, Lieutenant Colonel of the 32d Regiment, and Commandant of the Island, to surrender. He refused.

The Situation of the Enemy's Work, which they had lately been strengthening to the utmost of their Power, was evidently much stronger than I had been taught to believe, and every Day increased this Strength. Our Numbers were unequal to the Operations of a Siege. Seeing there was no Time to be lost, I determined to assault the Post that Night.

The Troops lay upon their Arms at the Place where we had halted until One o'Clock, at which Time we formed, and marched at Half-past One, leaving the Artillery under the Care of Lieutenant Hope and the Detachment. We had more than Two Miles to proceed.

The

The Men were positively forbidden to fire, but to trust entirely to the Bayonet; the Smallness of our Number not justifying a Diversion to favour the general Attack, which was determined to be on the North-West Side, where I had Reason to believe the Work was most imperfect.

We reached the Town of Scarborough undiscovered, but here we were fired upon from a House by some of the French Inhabitants, which gave the Garrison the Alarm; however no return of Fire or Delay was made.

In consequence of a Negro, who served as a Guide to the Grenadiers, running away, a Part of the Column separated in mounting the Hill; this occasioned a Delay and Separation that could not be rectified during the Night, which was extremely dark. Separated however as they were, the Troops approached the Fort; the Light Infantry and a Part of the Grenadiers on that Side where the Fort was most defenceless, and where the Whole were to have made their Effort.

The other Part of the Troops having taken the Road which led directly to the Barrier, and the Enemy's Fire commencing on the Flank Companies, the former advanced to attack the Barrier under a heavy Fire of Round and Grape Shot and Musketry, which drew the Attention of the Enemy to this Part of the Work; and the Flank Companies at that Moment pushing forward, very gallantly entered the Work, upon which the Enemy surrendered, and the Humanity of the British Troops accepted of them as Prisoners of War.

Great Praise is due to the Officers and Men for their Behaviour, and particularly to Major Baillie and Major Gordon, the latter of whom left the Command of his Battalion, and solicited to lead the Two Light Companies.

I cannot sufficiently express the Obligations I am under to Vice-Admiral Sir John Laforey for his ready

ready and zealous Exertions and Assistance to us in every Step of the Busines. I am also greatly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, of the 15th Regiment, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, of the Royal Artillery. I had sent for the former from Dominica, as being an Officer of known Abilities, and had chosen him as a proper Person to be at the Head of the Quarter-Master-General's Department in this Country, to which I have appointed him Deputy, until His Majesty's Pleasure be known.

Inclosed I have the Honor to send you a Return of the Killed and Wounded, and of the Prisoners taken in the Fort, also of the Enemy's Artillery and Stores.

This Dispatch will be delivered to you by Captain Maitland, of the 60th Regiment, Acting Deputy-Adjutant-General, who has been with me these Five Years, and is well qualified to give you much Information relative to this Country. With the greatest Respect,

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

C. CUYLER.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas, &c.

Disembarkation Return of His Majesty's Troops under the Command of Major-General Cornelius Cuyler, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the Windward and Leeward Charibbee Islands, the 14th of April 1793, at Great Courland Bay in the Island of Tobago.

STAFF.

His Excellency Major-General Cuyler.

Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, 15th Regiment, Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, Royal Artillery, attached to the Commander in Chief.

Captain Maitland, 60th Regiment, Deputy Adjutant-General.

D

Captain

Captain Paumier, 15th Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief.

Captain Gottsched, 60th Regiment, Major of Brigade.

Captain Fiddes, Royal Engineer.

Patrick Lindsay, Inspector-General of Hospitals.

— Straghan, Mate of General Hospital.

Royal Artillery.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 First Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, 5 Bombardiers, 36 Gunners, 2 Drummers.

9th Regiment, Flank Company.—1 Major, 4 Lieutenants, 4 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 85 Rank and File.

4th Battalion, 60th Regiment.—1 Major, 2 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 15 Serjeants, 11 Drummers, 282 Rank and File.

Marines.—1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 27 Rank and File.

N. B. Lieutenant Walker, of the 60th Regiment, was left at Great Courland Bay, with 25 Men, as a Baggage Guard.

A Corporal and 10 Men, left to take Care of the Knap-sacks and Blankets at Morne Grace.

The Royal Artillery remained, with 2 Brass Six-Pounders and 2 Howitzers, at the Ground where the Troops halted in the Evening, and were not in Action. F. MAITLAND, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Tobago, April 14, 1793.

BEING ordered by his Excellency General Cuyler to proceed with a Flag of Truce to the Fort, to summons the Commandant of the French Troops to surrender to the British Forces, I left the General at a Quarter past Four, at the Distance of Three Miles from the Fort, where I arrived at Half past Five, and being blindfolded at the first Barres, was conducted to the Commandant, to whom I delivered the following Summons:

THE

THE Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Forces desired me to acquaint the Commanding Officer of the French Troops of his having landed on the Island with a considerable Force, and is to be supported by a powerful Fleet at an Anchor in some Part of the Island. He summons you to surrender Prisoners of War, with all the Troops under your Order. The Officers will be allowed their Parole. Their Baggage shall be safe, and they will be exchanged as soon as a Cartel is settled between the Two Nations. The British General reserves to himself the Power of exchanging the Officers either in this Country or in Europe.

The Commandant's Answer.

I AM obliged to the British General for his Information and Kindness, and should betray the Trust reposed in me to surrender without having tried the Strength of the Enemy. I have between Four and Five Hundred Men to depend on, and will not surrender until compelled to do so by a superior Force within this Fort.

F. GOTTSCHED, Major of Brigade.

Return of the Killed and Wounded at the Attack of Fort Castries, in Tobago, the 15th of April 1793.

60th Regiment, Grenadier Company of the 4th Battalion.—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Drummer, 5 Rank and File, wounded.

Ditto, 4th Battalion.—2 Rank and File, killed; 8 Rank and File, wounded.

Ditto, Light Company.—1 Lieutenant, 4 Rank and File, wounded.

9th Regiment, Light Company.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Drummer, 3 Rank and File, wounded.

Names of the Officers wounded.

Lieutenant Stopford, of the 9th Regiment Grenadiers.

Lieutenant Gayer, of the 67th Regiment, but doing Duty with the Light Company of the 4th Battalion of the 60th Regiment.

F. MAITLAND, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of French Prisoners taken in Fort Castries, the 15th of April 1793, by His Britannic Majesty's Troops under the Command of Major-General Cuyler, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

STAFF.

M. A. Roque Montel, First Lieutenant-Colonel of the 31st Regiment, and Military Commandant of Tobago.

- 1 Captain of Engineers.
- 1 Sais Lieutenant de Port.
- 1 Commissary of the Colony.
- 1 Interpreter of the English Language.
- 1 Storekeeper of the Artillery.
- 1 Treasurer.
- 1 Commissary of Arms.
- 1 Physician to the Hospital.
- 1 Surgeon to Ditto.
- 1 Commissary of Provisions.
- 1 Ordonnateur.
- 5 Municipal Officers.

Artillery.—1 Captain, 10 Gunners.

31st Regiment.—1 Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants, 5 Serjeants, 58 Rank and File.

Sailors, about 100 ; and it appears very evidently there must have been full that Number of Inhabitants armed, called National Guard, and a Number of Mulattoes and Negroes, who escaped in the Dark when the Fort was stormed ; many of whom have since been taken, and others are surrendering themselves daily.

The French had 15 Killed and Wounded.

F. MAITLAND, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Tobago, Fort King George, April 20, 1793.
 Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores found on a
 Survey at this Place.

Iron Ordnance.	S.	R.	U.	Total.
18 Pounder	-	19	-	19
9 Ditto	-	9	-	9
6 Ditto	-	18	2	20
4 Ditto	-	2	-	2
Swivels	-	-	11	11
<i>Brafs Ordnance.</i>				
6 Pounder	-	2	-	2
10 Inch Mortar, with Brafs				
Bed	-	1	-	1
9½ Inch Ditto	-	2	-	2
Royal Howitzer	-	1	-	1
<i>Carriages on Batteries.</i>				
18 Pounder	-	11	2	14
9 Ditto	-	5	2	7
6 Ditto	-	5	-	5
9½ Inch Mortar Bed	-	1	-	1
<i>Carriages dismounted.</i>				
18 Pounder	-	34	-	34
9 Ditto	-	6	-	6
6 Ditto	-	2	-	2
9½ Inch Mortar Bed	-	1	-	1
Iron Trucks for Standing				
Carriages	-	209	-	209
Sling Cart	-	1	-	1
Spare Wheels for Travel-				
ling Carriages, Pairs	-	3	-	3
<i>Tin Cafe Shot.</i>				
18 Pounder	-	890	-	890
9 Ditto	-	151	-	151
6 Ditto	-	360	-	360
4 Ditto	-	31	-	31
5½ Inch Howitzer	-	60	-	60

<i>Round Shot.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>U.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
18 Pounder	3880	—	—	3880
9 Ditto	869	—	—	869
6 Ditto	1966	—	—	1966
1 Ditto	210	—	—	210
Round Shot fixed to Wood				
Bottoms, 4 Pounder	113	—	—	113
Grape Shot, 6 Pounder	150	—	—	150
Tin Case Shot fixed to Wood				
Bottoms, 1½ Pounder	63	—	—	63
Ditto, 1 Ditto	24	—	—	24
Cafe Shot fixed to Powder,				
2 Pounder	—	—	20	20
Round Shot fixed to Powder, 6 Pounder	20	—	—	20
Ditto, 2 Pounder	200	—	—	200
Empty Shells, 10 Inches	440	—	—	440
Copper Powder Measures,				
24 lb.	2	—	—	2
Ditto, 18 lb.	8	—	—	8
Ditto, 12 oz.	2	—	—	2
Ditto, 8 oz.	2	—	—	2
Ditto, 6 oz.	2	—	—	2
Ditto, 2 oz.	2	—	—	2
Shot Gauges, 32 Pounder	1	—	—	1
Ditto, 9 Pounder	1	—	—	1
Ditto, 8 Pounder	1	—	—	1
Ditto, 4 Pounder	1	—	—	1
Ladles, 18 Pounder	19	—	—	19
Ditto, 9 Pounder	7	—	—	7
Ditto, 6 Pounder	19	—	—	19
Ditto, 4 Pounder	2	—	—	2
Wadhooks, 18 Pounder	21	—	—	21
Ditto, 9 Pounder	11	—	—	11
Ditto, 6 Pounder	5	—	—	5
Ditto, 4 Pounder	—	—	—	—
Spunges, 18 Pounder	32	—	—	32
Ditto, 9 Pounder	11	—	—	11
Ditto, 6 Pounder	9	—	—	9
				Spunges,

		S.	R.	U.	Total.
Total.					
880					
869	Spunges, 4 Pounder	—	—	—	
966	Powder, Whole Barrels	134	—	4	138
210	Cartridges filled with Powder, Paper, 18 Pounder	137	—	—	137
113	Ditto, 9 Pounder	19	—	—	19
150	Ditto, Flannel, 9 Pounder	17	—	—	17
	Ball Cartridges, Musket	97375	—	2000	99375
63	Copper Hoops for Whole Barrels	—	70	—	70
24	Musket Shot, Cwt.	30	—	—	30
20	Ditto Flints	—	5000	—	5000
20	Budge Barrels	—	3	—	3
200	Brafs Drums	—	2	—	2
200	Hand Screws	—	4	—	4
440	Anvils	—	2	—	2
2	Vices, standing	—	2	—	2
8	Gin Blocks, Pairs	—	2	—	2
2	Old Iron, Cwt.	—	4	—	4
2	Scale Beam, complete	1	—	—	1
2	Linch Pins, Pairs	—	162	—	162
2	Powder Horns	—	14	—	14
2	Quick-Match, Cotton, lb.	—	2	—	2
2	Sand Bags	—	—	227	227
1	Handspikes in the rough	60	—	—	60
1	Felling Axes	—	50	—	50
1	Shovels	—	50	—	50
1	Staves with Rammer Heads,				
19	18 Pounder	—	12	—	12
7	Ditto, 6 Pounder	—	7	—	7
19	Saws, Pit	—	1	—	1
2	Ditto, cross-cut	—	10	—	10
21	Flannel Cartridges, 18 Pounder	—	—	280	280
11	Paper Ditto, 18 Pounder	300	—	—	300
5	Men's Harness, 12 to a Set,				
32	Sets	—	2	—	2
11	Bill-Hooks	—	100	—	100
9	3 Inch Round Iron, Cwt.	2	—	—	2
ges,		D 4		Cartridge	

	S.	R.	U.	Total.
Cartridge Paper, Cannon				
Reams	2	—	—	2
Ditto Fine, Ditto	4	—	—	4
Rope 3 Inch, Coils	3	—	—	3
Water Engine	—	1	—	1
Scales, Pairs	—	—	1	1
Brass Shieves, Pairs	1	—	—	1
Reed Tubes	47	10	—	47 10
Portfires, Dozens	15	—	—	15
Slow Match, Cwt.	6	—	—	6
Iron Crows	3	—	—	3
Flags	7	—	—	7
Fuzees, 10 Inch	200	—	—	200
Ditto, 8 Inch	280	—	—	280
Ditto, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch	366	—	—	366
Muskets with Bayonets	147	—	53	200
Ditto without Ditto	29	—	28	57
Carbines with Bayonets	3	—	—	3
Ditto without Ditto	8	—	4	12
Bayonets	423	—	—	423
Cartouch Boxes	106	—	—	106
Slings for Ditto	100	—	—	100
Hangers with Scabbards	7	—	—	7
Cutlasses	32	—	—	32
Pistols	2	—	2	4
Blunderbusses	—	—	8	8
Wall Pieces	—	—	9	9
Carpenters' Tools, Chests	4	—	—	4
Clout Nails, lbs.	60	—	—	60
Nails assorted, lbs.	70	—	—	70
Spike Nails, 6 Inch, Cwt.	1	—	—	1
Double Mould for Musket				
Balls	1	—	—	1
Clouts, Copper	8	—	—	8

VAUGHAN LLOYD, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Officer of Artillery.

GEORGE TURNER, Acting Storekeeper.

Return of Tools, &c. found in Fort George, Tobago,
on the Morning of the 15th of April 1793.

TOOLS, &c.

Stone Hammers, 2 repairable, 4 unserviceable.
Sledge Ditto, 6 serviceable.
Pick Axes, 38 serviceable, 17 repairable.
Shovels, 15 serviceable, 21 unserviceable.
Hoes, 10 serviceable, 8 unserviceable.
Crow Bars, 4 serviceable.
Wheel Barrows, 6 serviceable, 3 repairable, 9 unserviceable.

LUMBER.

Hemlock Scantling, 407 Cubic Feet, 4884 Superficial Feet.
Ditto Plank, 56 Cubic Feet, 672 Superficial Feet.
Ditto Board, 11,700 Superficial Feet.
Pallisadoes, 7500.

JA. FIDDES, Capt. R. Engineers.

Admiralty Office, June 1, 1793.

CAPTAIN LAFOREY, of His Majesty's Sloop the Fairy, arrived this Afternoon at this Office with a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Laforey, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a Copy :

Truly, Great Courland Bay, Tobago,
SIR, April 22, 1793.

I BEG Leave to acquaint you, for their Lordships' Information, with the Capture of the Island of Tobago.

I sailed with Part of my Squadron from Barbadoes the 12th Instant, accompanying Major-General Cuyler, with the Land Forces destined for the Expedition, and put them on Shore in this Bay on the Evening of the 14th, where General Cuyler, having received Intelligence that rendered it necessary

sary to lose no Time in his Advances, marched immediately across the Island to Scarborough, and at Three o'Clock on the next Morning, after having summoned the Fort to surrender, ineffectually, stormed the Works, and carried them against a strong Resistance with some Loss, the Number of the Enemy that defended them being fully equal to that of His Majesty's Troops who made the Attack.

I dispatch Captain Laforey, Commander of His Majesty's Sloop Fairy, with this Account.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

JOHN LAFOREY.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE or JUNE 8th, 1793.**Bodenheim, May 21, 1793.*

ON the 15th Instant, the Advanced Posts of the French were repulsed from Bliescastel by Colonel Sockule. Whilst the Advanced Posts were thus engaged, Monsieur Houchard endeavoured, with 20,000 Infantry, and a considerable Corps of Cavalry, to turn Prince Hohenlohe's Camp near Homburg, and to take Possession of the important Position of Kayserlautern; but Prince Hohenlohe, having received Intimation of that Intention, quitted Homburg, and returned with the greatest Expedition to Kayserlautern, where he arrived only Half an Hour before the French Army, and thus secured that Position. The Country of Deux Ponts, Homburg, and Carlsberg, is consequently again abandoned; and the French, upon taking Possession of the several Towns deserted by the Prussians, committed great Devastations.

Oflend, June 1, 1793.

A COLUMN of 5000 French Troops arrived before Furnes about Seven o'Clock Yesterday Morning: The Garrison, composed of near 1200 Dutch, opposed them very bravely for Four Hours. They had

had only Three Pieces of Cannon, Three-Pounders, whilst the French had more than Twelve Eight-Pounders in this Action. The Loss of the French is unknown. The Dutch, after having had Six Men killed, and Ten wounded, were obliged to retreat, which they effected in good Order, and arrived here this Evening with their Cannon and Baggage. The French, after having plundered the principal Inhabitants, left Furnes at Ten o'Clock last Night, taking with them the Bailiff, Burgo-master, and Five Magistrates, as Hostages for the Contributions which they demanded in Cattle, Corn, &c. The Dutch, having been informed of their Retreat, returned thither this Afternoon ; and Intelligence is since received that a Number of German Troops have arrived at Furnes from Ypres and Courtray.

The Transports with the British Dragoons arrived here the Day before Yesterday ; and, upon receiving the above Intelligence, were perfectly ready in less than an Hour to proceed on reconnoitring Parties.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE or JUNE 11th, 1793.**Aranjuez, April 30, 1793.*

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that, on the 23d Instant, the Spanish Troops, under the Command of Don Ventura Caro, attacked the Fort of Andaya, whilst another Corps occupied the Heights in the Neighbourhood of the French Camp. In the Course of the Action the Spaniards spiked Six Cannon, drove the French from their Advanced Work and Entrenchments, and, after having destroyed the Encampment of Biriatu, killed several of the Enemy, and taken a considerable Number of Cattle, retired to Vera, having only Six Men wounded.

Accounts are also received from General Don Antonio Ricardos, Commander in Chief of the Army of Catalonia, that, on the 21st Instant, a Body of Troops, amounting to less than 3000 Men, attacked the Town of Ceret, defended by more than 3000 French, and though the Spaniards were without any Cannon, they forced the Town after an Engagement of Three Hours, put the Enemy to Flight, and took their Cannon.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JUNE 22d, 1793.

Admiralty-Office, June 22, 1793.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Edward Pellew, of His Majesty's Ship La Nymph, to Mr. Stephens, dated off Portland, June 19, 1793.

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that at Day-light Yesterday Morning, I was so fortunate as to fall in with the National French Frigate, La Cleopatra, mounting Forty Guns, and manned with 320 Men, commanded by Monsieur Jean Mullon, Three Days from St. Maloes, and had taken nothing.

We brought her to close Action at Half-past Six, and in Fifty-five Minutes took Possession of her; the Two Ships having fallen on board each other, we boarded her from the Quarter-Deck, and struck her Colours; and, finding it impossible to clear the Ships, then hanging Head and Stern, we came to Anchor, which divided us, after we had received on board 150 Prisoners. The Enemy fought us like brave Men, neither Ship firing a Shot until we had hailed. Her Captain was killed, Three Lieutenants wounded; the Number of Men not yet ascertained, but from the best Accounts, about Sixty; her Mizen-Mast overboard, and her Tiller shot off.

I am

I am extremely concerned she was not purchased at a less Expence of valuable Officers and Men on our Part, whose Loss I cannot sufficiently regret, and to whose Gallantry I cannot possibly do Justice. We had Twenty-three Men killed, and Twenty-seven wounded, of which a List is enclosed.

I am very particularly indebted to my First Lieutenant, Mr. Amherst Morris, and no less so to Lieutenants George Luke and Richard Pellowe, and I was ably seconded on the Quarter-Deck by Lieutenant John Whitaker, of the Marines, and Mr. Thomson, the Master; and I hope I do not presume in recommending those Officers to their Lordships' Protection and Favour. And I should do Injustice to my Brother, Captain Israel Pellew, who was accidentally on board, if I could possibly omit saying how much I owe him for his very distinguished Firmness, and the encouraging Example he held forth to a young Ship's Company, by taking upon him the Directions of some Guns on the Main Deck.

A List of the Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Ship La Nymph, Edward Pellew, Esq; Captain, in an Engagement with La Cleopatra, a French Frigate, off the Start, on the 19th of June 1793.

KILLED.

Mr. Tobias James, Boatswain.

Mr. Richard Pearse, Master's Mate.

Mr. George Boyd, Midshipman.

Mr. John Davie, Ditto.

Mr. Samuel Edsall, Ditto.

Together with Fourteen Seamen and Four private Marines.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant George Luke, Second Lieutenant.

Mr. John A. Norway, Midshipman.

Mr.

Mr. John Plaine, Midshipman.
 Mr. John Whitaker, Lieutenant of Marines.
 Together with Seventeen Seamen and Six private
 Marines.

Ostend, June 16, 1793.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that the Dutch Forces quartered at Menin, and a Part of those at Ipres, had received Orders to march, on the 11th Instant, at Midnight, in Two Columns, with a View to surround a Body of French Troops in the Neighbourhood of Vervick. That the Column under the Command of the Prince of Waldeck, attacked one of the Enemy's Batteries, and were on the Point of carrying it, when the Prince was dangerously wounded in the Breast and Thigh, and they were thrown into Confusion and retreated. This Corps being soon afterwards supported by the Arrival of the Column from Ipres, under the Command of Prince Frederick of Orange, renewed the Attack, and took Possession of Vervick. The Dutch have lost on this Occasion between Fifty and Sixty Men killed, amongst whom are Five Officers. The Loss on the Part of the French is supposed to amount to 400 Men killed, and upwards of 100 taken Prisoners, besides several Pieces of Cannon.

The Prince of Waldeck died Yesterday of his Wounds.

The Transports from England arrived here this Morning without any Accident, and are safely moored in this Harbour.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 29th, 1793.**Turin, June 1, 1793.*

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that on the 21st Ultimo, the Spanish Fleet, consisting of Twenty-three Ships of the Line and Six Frigates, under the Command of Admiral Borgia, entered the Gulph of Palma, having taken One French Frigate, and obliged another to run on Shore on the Island of St. Pietro.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 2d, 1793.

Whitehall, July 2, 1793.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General Ogilvie to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Island of St. Pierre, May 18, 1793. Received June 30, 1793.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to acquaint you that the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon surrendered at Discretion to His Majesty's Forces on the 14th Instant.

In Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, signified to me in your Letter of the 15th of February, having consulted at Halifax with Captain Affleck, commanding His Majesty's Ship Alligator, I embarked, without Loss of Time, for the Attack of these Islands with a Detachment of the Royal Artillery, and 310 Rank and File, with Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, in Proportion, of the 4th and 65th Regiments, on board that Ship, a King's Schooner, and Three Transports, and sailed on the 7th Instant.

On the 14th, about Day-break, we made the Island of St. Pierre; and Captain Affleck having

made

made a Disposition to proceed by the Channel of Miquelon, a convenient Place in that Strait for de-barking the Troops offering, and our Information from different Quarters (however imperfect) giving us Reason to suppose that a French Frigate was in the Harbour, and of the further Defences, of which we had not been able to gain any real Intelligence, I proposed to Captain Affleck to land the Troops, that an Attack by Sea and Land might be made at the same Time, with which he perfectly coincided ; and accordingly I landed, with great Part of the Troops, in the Auce à Savoyard, about Five Miles to the Westward of the Town, and proceeded towards it, sending a Summons from Captain Affleck and myself to the Commandant for the immediate Surrender of the Island, when an Answer being returned, demanding Terms of Capitulation, they were decidedly refused. The Troops continued their March, and having reached, without Opposition, the Heights above the Town, the Alligator at the same Time appearing in Sight of the Harbour, the Commandant, Monsieur Danville, (who, from Circumstances, was under the Direction of the *Commune* of the Island,) surrendered the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon at Discretion, and Possession was immediately taken of the Battery and Places of Defence near the Town and Harbour.

The Garrison consisted of between 80 and 100 Men only, but there were upwards of 500 French Fishermen (exclusive of the Inhabitants) in the Town, who, had they been prepared and well armed, might have made great Opposition. They had likewise begun to put in a State of Defence the Battery of Eight Twenty-six Pounders, which effectually defended the Harbour.

If, from fortunate Events, no Opportunity offered for the Troops to distinguish themselves, it would be doing the greatest Injustice both to Officers

cers and Men if I did not, in the strongest Terms, mention their good Conduct, Discipline, and Regularity, the slightest Depredation not having been committed on any of the Inhabitants by the Troops I have the Honor to command, in a Place taken in the Manner above stated.

I enclose a Return of the Ordnance and Military Stores taken on the Island, and have the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

JAMES OGILVIE, Brig. Gen.

*The Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
One of His Majesty's Principal Sec-
retaries of State, &c. &c. &c.*

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores taken at the French Island of St. Pierre, the 14th of May 1793, by the King's Troops, under the Orders of Brigadier-General Ogilvie.

	S.	U.
Iron Ordnance (French) 26 Pounder	8	—
Ditto, 4 Ditto	3	5
Ditto, 3 Ditto	—	2
Ditto, 1 Ditto	—	3
Garrison Carriages, 26 Pounder	9	—
Ditto, 4 Ditto	3	—
Round Shot, 26 Pounder	843	—
Ditto, 4 Ditto,	114	—
Ditto, 1 Ditto,	130	—
Grape Shot, 26 Pounder	100	—
Ditto, 4 Ditto	2	—
Double-headed Shot, 26 Pounder	30	—
Iron Bottoms for Grape Shot, 26 Pounder	62	—
Ditto, 4 Ditto	5	—
Spunges with Staves, 26 Pounder	8	—
Ditto, 4 Ditto	3	—
Ladles with Staves, 26 Pounder	8	—
Ditto, 4 Ditto	3	—
Wad-Hooks with Staves, 26 Pounder	8	—
Ditto, 4 Ditto	2	—

	S.	U.
Corn'd Powder, Barrels	15	—
Paper Cartridges filled, 26 Pounder	9	—
Ditto, 4 Ditto	6	—
Wooden Cartridge Boxes with Copper Hoops	2	—
Ditto Priming Boxes or Bottles	5	—
Linstocks without Cocks	3	—
Slow Match, Bundles	5	—
Gyn Triangular	1	—
Blocks with Wooden Shieves, double	1	—
Ditto, treble	1	—
Handspikes, Gyn	4	—
Ditto, Common	8	—
Iron Crow Bars	12	—
Iron Shovels, with Wood Handles	24	—
Pick Axes	16	—
Pick Hoes	16	—
Sledge Hammers	6	—
Iron Wedges	14	—
Hand Barrows	24	—
Carpenters' Tools of Sorts	—	—
Melting Kettles	2	—
Tarr'd Marling, Skains	3	—
Tarr'd Rope, 2 Inch, Fathoms	14	—
Military Muskets	150	—
Inhabitants' Fire Arms	192	87
Bayonets	173	50
Musket Ball Cartridges filled, Barrels	1	—
Musket Balls, Kegs	52	—
Cartridge Pouches with Slings	60	—
Slings for Ditto	30	—
Side Belts	70	—
Swords	36	—
Slings for Muskets	24	—
Brafs Drum, with Carriage and Sticks	1	—
Water Engines	2	—
Lengths of Hose for Ditto	3	—
Water Buckets, New	54	—
		Water

	S.	U.
Water Buckets, Old	48	—
Lanthorns, Horn	1	—
Moulds for making lb. Shot	1	—
Fire Hocks	4	—
Flags, Truce	1	—
Ditto, National, large	1	—
Ditto, Ditto, small	3	—
Signal Colours, Jack	1	—
Ditto, Ensign	1	—
Ditto, Blue Flag	1	—
Ditto, White Ditto	1	—
Ditto, Blue Pendant	—	1
Ditto, White Ditto	—	1
Military Forge, with Tools of Sorts	1	—
Jacks for raising Weights	8	—

H. ROGERS, Captain, commanding
Royal Artillery.

Brigadier-General Ogilvie, &c. &c. &c.

Admiralty-Office, June 30, 1793.

A Letter from Captain William Affleck, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Alligator, to Mr. Stephens, dated St. Pierre, May 20, 1793, was this Day received, of which the following is an Extract :

I ACQUAINTED my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in my Letter of the 2d Ult. from Halifax, that, in Obedience to their Lordships' Orders, I intended sailing on the 6th Instant with Brigadier General Ogilvie and Transports, taking with me the Diligente Armed Schooner, to attack the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

You will be pleased to inform their Lordships the Transports were not ready to receive the Troops till the 7th, on which Day I sailed with them, having on board the 4th and Part of the 65th Regiments, with a Detachment of the Royal Artillery. At Two A. M. on the 14th, made the Island of St. Pierre;

Pierre; hove-to with the Convey till Daybreak. Brigadier-General Ogilvie proposed, as we had Intelligence of a French Frigate being in the Harbour, (however imperfect,) that, in order to secure the Island, would be to effect a Landing on the Westward. I perfectly coincided with the General, who accordingly landed with Part of the Troops. I ordered the Transports to follow, and immediately made Sail for the Harbour. The enclosed Summons from the General and myself was immediately sent to the Commandant for the immediate Surrender of the Islands. An Answer was returned, demanding Terms of Capitulation, but decidedly refused. Monsieur Danfeville, the Commandant, then surrendered at Discretion the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to His Majesty's Forces. Their Garrisons consisted of near 100 Men, and upwards of 500 French Fishermen, exclusive of the Inhabitants of the Town. They were putting their Battery in a State of Defence, mounting Eight Twenty-six-Pounders and Four Six-Pounders, which effectually defends the Harbour. I have captured Eighteen small Vessels with Fish, and Two American Schooners with Provisions and Naval Stores.

*His Britannic Majesty's Ship Alligator, off
St. Pierre's Harbour, May 14, 1793.*

WE demand the immediate Surrender of the Islands St. Pierre and Miquelon to His Britannic Majesty's Sea and Land Forces. No Capitulation will be allowed, but every Indulgence granted to Prisoners of War that is customary from British Commanders.

WILLIAM AFFLECK, Commander of
His Majesty's Ship Alligator.

JA. OGILVIE, Brigadier-General.
*To the Commandant of the Islands of
St. Pierre and Miquelon.*

*Recapitulation of the Individuals remaining at this Time
in the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.*

OFFICERS of the Administration, and others paid by Government	No. 67
Regular Troops, including Women and Children	50
Foreign Fishermen and Watermen	444
Inhabitants of St. Pierre	761
Ditto of Miquelon	180
	<hr/>
	Total 1502

May 18, 1793.

WILLIAM AFFLECK.

time
No.
67
50
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BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 6th, 1793.

Turin, June 15, 1793.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that on the 12th Instant, a Body of about 10,000 French Troops attempted to dislodge the Advanced Posts of the Sardinian Army at Raus and Authion, in the County of Nice, commanded by the Generals Baron Colli and Baron Della, and after an Engagement, which lasted Eight Hours, without Interruption, were repulsed on all Sides, and driven into the Vallies, with the Loss of about 800 Men killed, and 1500 wounded, besides a Number taken Prisoners. The Loss on the Part of the Sardinians amounts to between Forty and Fifty killed, and about 200 wounded.

BULLETIN
FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 13th, 1793.

Whitehall, July 13, 1793.

THIS Morning one of His Majesty's Messengers arrived with a Dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a Copy :

SIR, *Ebreux, July 10, 1793.*

I HAVE the Honor to acquaint you, that the Governor of Condé has this Day consented to surrender that Place to the Imperial Forces under the Command of the Prince of Wirtemberg, by whom it has been blockaded for some Time past.

The Austrian Troops are to be put in immediate Possession of the detached Works, and of one of the Gates of the Town (that leading to Tournai). The Garrison is to surrender as Prisoners of War, and to march out upon the 13th. The other Articles of the Capitulation are not yet arranged.

This is a Conquest of the utmost Importance; Condé being one of the strongest Places of this Frontier, requiring but a small Garrison for its Defence,

commanded

commanding the Navigation of the Scheldt, and facilitating any future Operation.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

JAMES MURRAY,

Right Honorable Henry Dundas.

Aranjuez, June 11, 1793.

AN Account has been published by this Government of Admiral Borja's late successful Expedition against the Islands of St. Peter and St. Antiocha.

The following are the Articles of Capitulation on which the Island of St. Peter surrendered :

I. The King and Spanish Nation, being constant in their Characteristic of Humanity, even towards their Enemies, as has been always experienced, I agree, in the Name of His Catholic Majesty, that the Commandant of Marine, with his Soldiers and Sailors, shall march out, with Military Honors, from the Fortress of the Island of St. Peter, which they occupy, leaving all their Arms in the Place, and embarking as Prisoners of War on board the King's Ships, without any Officer, Soldier, Sailor, or Dependent of the French Nation, being deprived of any of their Property, in the Possession of which they are to remain undisturbed.

II. The same shall be observed towards the Commandant and French Land Forces which garrison the Castle, and all its Dependencies.

III. That all the Vessels, Artillery, Implements, Warlike Stores and Previsions, and all other public French Property, shall be at His Catholic Majesty's Disposal.

IV. That all the Prisoners of War shall be well treated on board the King's Ships, as every Individual of this Description in the Power of the Spaniards has always been.

V. Under

V. Under these Conditions, the Delivery of the Fortress to the Spanish Troops shall take Place this very Evening after the Conclusion of this Capitulation, which shall be signed by the Marine and Land Commanders, each of whom shall have a Duplicate of it, signed by me,

DON FRANCISCO DE BORJA.

*On board the Royal Charles, at Anchor off
the Island of St. Peter, May 25, 1793.*

These Conditions were accepted by the Captain of the Frigate which was burnt, and by the Commander of all the Troops on the Island; the latter Officer requesting that the Inhabitants of the Island might be humanely treated on its being delivered up to His Sardinian Majesty.

BORJA.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 20th, 1793.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *proposed by*
General Chancel, Commander in Chief at Condé.

Art. I. **T**HE Garrison shall surrender themselves Prisoners of War. Shall march out with the Honors of War. Shall transport their Cannon to the Hamlet of Cocq, where they shall lay down their Arms, Battalion by Battalion, as well as their Colours.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. II. The Staff Officers, the Commissaries of War, and the Officers of every Rank, shall retain their Swords, their Portmanteaus and Trunks, with their Carriages and Horses; and, if His Serene Highness should desire it, they shall give their Parole of Honor that whatever they carry away is their own private Property.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. III. The Garrison shall remain in the Place until the 12th Instant, from whence it shall depart, in Two Columns, Twenty-four Hours Interval being given for their being conducted to the Place.

Answer.—Granted, till the 12th. On the 13th, the Garrison shall march out at the Hour which shall

shall be agreed on. They shall have Twenty-four Hours previous Notice of the Place to which they shall be conducted.

Art. IV. Each Battalion shall carry away its Covered Waggon, drawn by Four Horses; and it shall, moreover, be furnished with all the Carriages necessary for the Garrison.

Answer.—The Horses belonging to the French Nation may be used for drawing the Baggage to the Place where the Troops shall be detained Prisoners of War; and, if a greater Number of Waggons shall be necessary, they shall be furnished, (or Boats,) but Covered Waggons are refused.

Art. V. The French Commissaries of War shall remain in the Place, to attend to the Support and the Police of the Hospitals. Provisions and Medicines shall be furnished by His Serene Highness's Orders, to the Military of all Ranks who shall be actually in the said Hospitals, and to the sick Officers in their own Apartments, at the Expence of the French Nation, until their entire Recovery; and as often as a certain Number of Convalescents shall be in a Situation to bear being removed, a sufficient Number of Carriages shall be furnished, with an Escort, to conduct them with Safety to the Town appointed by His Serene Highness.

Answer.—Granted; provided that the Number of Commissaries who may remain, shall be limited by the Commander of the Imperial Garrison, and shall be subject to his Directions.

Art. VI. The General, the Staff Officers, and the principal Officers of all the Corps of the Garrison, shall carry away with them (as being responsible) all the Papers which may be necessary either for their Justification, or to enable them to give an Account of their personal Conduct, to such as have a Right to require it, since the Blockade of the Place.

Answer.

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Answer.—Granted; after the said Papers shall have been examined, in order to certify that they contain Objects only relative to their Responsibility, and not to the Archives of the Place.

Art. VII. The Commanding Officers of Artillery, and of Engineers, shall remain in the Place the necessary Time for delivering into the Hands of His Imperial Majesty's Commissaries, appointed for this Purpose, the different Effects with which they are respectively intrusted, and in order to put their Ac-
compts in a State of due Order and Validity.

Answer.—The Chief Officer of Engineers in the Place shall deliver to that of His Imperial Majesty, who shall be appointed for that Purpose, all the Plans, Memorials, Measurements, Drawings, and other Papers which shall be found in the Dépôt of the Fortifications, and belonging to the Place; and he shall explain to the said Officer the Method of managing the Sluices, the Water-Courses, the Countermines, as well old as new, the Barracks, Military Buildings, and other Things under his Charge. In the same Manner, the Chief Officer of Artillery, the Keepers of the Magazines, the Commissaries of War, of Victualling, and of Forage, &c. &c. who are the Keepers and Administrators of the Buildings and Effects belonging to the French Nation, shall deliver up the Papers, Books, Plans, Ammunition, and other Effects with which they may be charged, according to an Inventory, which shall be legally verified by an Officer of the Forces of His Imperial Majesty.

Art. VIII. All the Women and Children of the Military, of whatever Rank their Husbands or Fathers may be, as well as the Citizens, shall be allowed a Month to retire with their Effects, Goods, and Property into such French Town as they shall choose. For this Purpose the necessary Passports shall be delivered to them. The General or Supe-
rior

rior Officer, whom His Serene Highness shall leave to command in the Place, shall take Care that no one shall be disturbed on account of his Opinion, nor for what he might have done previously to the present Capitulation.

Answer.—The same Regard shall be shewn to them which is due to all the Inhabitants of the Country, and to the good Citizens of the Town.

Art. IX. The National Guard of Citizens of Condé, the Artillery Men excepted, having been employed, during the Blockade only, in the Protection of Property, and in the Police of the Town, shall not be regarded as Prisoners of War, but may remain peaceably in their Houses. The Company of Cannoneers, and the National Guard of Condé, having been many Months in the Pay of the Nation, and having in that Quality performed active Service in the same Manner as the Cannoneers of the Line, shall be Prisoners of War; they shall be the first exchanged or ransomed, and shall have for their Prison the Town of Condé, the Place of their Dwelling.

Answer. His Majesty the Emperor and King does not make War upon the peaceable Citizens and Inhabitants, all such, being sure of his Protection, shall remain in their own Houses without being disturbed. Those who have worn Uniforms and borne Arms shall be declared subject to the Laws of War, and, as such, shall be disarmed, and made Prisoners. As to the Place of their Detention they shall have Twenty-four Hours Notice previously to their Departure from the Place.

Art. X. The Curate of the Town of Condé, as well as all the Priests who have taken the Oath required by the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, shall have Eight Days Notice, and shall be provided with Passports to retire where they please with their Effects and Baggage. They shall not, any more than the

the other Citizens, be disturbed on Account of their Opinions.

Answer. — This Object not being of a Military Nature, shall be referred to His Majesty the Emperor; and, in the mean Time, they shall remain in the Town under the Protection granted to the Inhabitants, but without being permitted to perform any Duty; those who wish to depart sooner shall have Passports.

Art. XI. The General places, under the Safe-guard of the Austrian Government, the Persons and Property of all Citizens, of whatever Description they may be, as well as all those who may choose to retire from the Place.

Answer. — The Austrian Troops on entering into the Place shall observe the most exact Police, so that no Insult shall be offered to Individuals, nor Attack made upon Property.

Art. XII. The Effects which may have been deposited in this Place by different Military Individuals, who shall not have been themselves in the Town, nor in the Corps, and do not form a Part of the Garrison, shall be faithfully delivered up to their Owners upon Requisition.

Answer.—This Article is granted of Course.

Art. XIII. General Chancel recommends the Austrian Deserters who may be found in the Place to the Clemency of His Serene Highness, and that of His Imperial Majesty.

Answer. — All the Deserters of His Imperial Majesty shall be delivered up, and the necessary Researches for discovering them shall be made.

Art. XIV. The Contractors for Military Subsistence, Servants attached to the Military, and the Artillery Drivers, not having any Military Duty to perform, cannot be looked upon as making Part of the Garrison, and shall have Liberty to return to their Homes; and for this Purpose they shall be

Furnished with Passports and the necessary Carriages.

Answer. — This Article shall be performed according to the Cartel established between the Two Armies.

Art. XV. Measures having been taken to ensure the Payment of the Debts which the Garrison may have contracted during the Blockade, the Orders given to this Effect shall be communicated to His Serene Highness if he should desire it.

Answer. — The well-founded Pretensions and Claims of the Inhabitants of the Town of Condé upon the French Troops, or upon the Nation, shall be liquidated by them to the Satisfaction of the Parties.

Art. XVI. The Commissary at War, Pigeon, employed in the Army of the Ardennes, and discharging the Duties of Inspector of the Place, having caused to be paid to the Austrian Prisoners under his Care the same Allowance which they had in His Imperial Majesty's Army, the same Allowance shall also be paid to the Garrison of Condé which is attached to each Individual according to his Rank.

Answer. — The same Rule shall be observed in this Respect as has been settled by the Cartel for the Prisoners of War.

Done at the Council of War the 10th of July, in the Second Year of the French Republic.

CHANCEL, Brigadier-General, commanding in Chief at Condé.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES proposed by His
Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg,
Lieutenant-General of the Imperial and Royal
Armies.

Art. I. AT Ten o'Clock of the Evening of this Day, the 10th of July 1793, General Chancel shall deliver up to the Troops of His Majesty the Emperor and King the Fort or Redoubts of Thivencelles, Jar, Macou, and Masy; and the Imperial Troops shall take immediate Possession of them. The Redoubt of the Moulin de Fresnes, as well as of the Battery called Chancel, shall remain neuter.

Art. II. At the same Time there shall be delivered up to the Austrian Troops the outer Drawbridge of the Gate of Condé, called the Gate of Tournai; and the interior Bridge towards the Square shall be occupied by the French Troops.

Art. III. The Fortifications, Outworks, Redoubts, Intrenchments, Forts, Sluices, Countermines, Galleries, Subterraneous Places, Casemates, Arsenals, Magazines, Barracks, Pavillions, and, in short, all the Public Edifices, Civil and Military, shall be delivered up to the Commissaries of His Imperial Majesty, appointed for this Purpose, in *statu quo*, without any Alteration whatever being made in the said Works, &c. &c.

Art. IV. All the Artillery of the Place serving for the Defence, as well as that attached to the Battalions, after the latter shall have laid down their Arms, shall be delivered up in its actual State, without any Damage being done to the said Artillery, its Equipage, Carriages, &c. In like Manner, the Arms of every Kind, as well as Ammunition, such as Powder, Bombs, *Obuses*, Bullets, Balls, Cartridges, &c. together with all other moveable Property belonging to the French Nation, and which are equally included in the present Article, such as Camp Equipage, Artillery, and other Horses, other than those proper for the Officers, comprised in the II^d Article.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 23d, 1793.**Madrid, July 3, 1793.*

THE Fortress of Bellegarde surrendered to the Spanish Troops on the 25th Ultimo. The Garrison, consisting of near a Thousand Men, are to remain Prisoners of War.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF JULY 29th, 1793.

Whitehall, July 29, 1793.

YESTERDAY Morning a Messenger arrived at the Office of the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with Dispatches from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated at the Camp before Mayence, July 23, 1793, containing an Account of the Surrender of that City to His Prussian Majesty on the preceding Day, with the Articles of Capitulation, of which the following is a Translation :

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION offered by
Brigadier-General D'Oyré, Commander in Chief at
Mayence, Cassel, and the Places which are dependent
upon them.

Art. I. THE French Army shall deliver up to His Majesty the King of Prussia the City of Mayence and Cassel, together with their Fortifications, and all the Posts which belong to them, in their present State ; also the Artillery, both French and Foreign, Warlike Stores and Provisions, those Matters only excepted which are mentioned in the following Articles.

Answer.—Accepted.

Art. II. The Garrison shall march out with all the Honors of War, carrying away their Arms, Baggage, and other Effects, the private Property of the Individuals of the Garrison.

Answer.—Granted, on Condition that the Garrison shall not serve during the Space of a Year against the Armies of the Allied Powers; and that if they carry away any Covered Waggons, His Prussian Majesty reserves the Right of searching them in case he should think proper.

Art. III. The Garrison shall be allowed to carry away with them their Field Pieces with their Carriages.

Answer.—Refused.

Art. IV. The General Officers, private Persons, the Commissaries of War, all the Directors, and those employed under them in the different Departments of the Army, and, in general, all Individuals, French Subjects, belonging to the Garrison, shall carry away their Horses, Carriages, and Effects.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. V. The Garrison shall remain in the Place Forty-eight Hours after the Signature of the present Capitulation; and if that Time should not be sufficient for the last Divisions, a further Delay of Twenty-four Hours shall be granted to them.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VI. The Commanders in Chief shall be permitted to send one or more Agents, furnished with Passports by His Prussian Majesty, to endeavour to procure the Money necessary for the Payment of the Debts contracted by the Army; and the French Garrison desires, that, until the said Debts shall be discharged, or until an Arrangement shall be made for their Liquidation, Permission may be granted them to leave Hostages, who may rely on His Majesty's Protection.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VII. The Garrison of Mayence and its Dependencies, immediately after their Evacuation, shall begin their March towards France in several Columns, and shall set out at different Times. Each Column shall be furnished with a Prussian Escort for their Safety to the Frontier. General D'Oyré shall have the Liberty of sending in Advance the Staff Officers and the Commissaries of War, in order to provide for the Subsistence and Accommodation of the French Troops.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VIII. In case the Horses and Carriages belonging to the French Army should not be sufficient for the Transport of the Camp Equipage and other Effects mentioned in the preceding Articles, they shall be furnished with others in the Country upon paying for them.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. IX. As the Removal of the Sick, and especially of the Wounded, cannot be done by Land Carriage without endangering their Lives, a sufficient Number of Boats shall be furnished at the Expence of the French Nation for conveying them by Water to Thionville and Metz, taking the necessary Precautions for the Subsistence of those honourable Victims of the War.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. X. Until the entire Evacuation of the French Army, none of the Inhabitants who are now out of Mayence shall be permitted to return thither.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XI. Immediately after the Signature of the present Capitulation the Troops of the besieging Army may take Possession of the following Posts, viz.

Fort Charles.

Fort Welsch.

Fort Elizabeth.
 Fort St. Philip.
 The Double Tenail.
 Fort Linsenberg.
 Fort Haupstein.
 Fort Mars.

The Island of St. Peter, and the Two Gates
 of Cassel leading to Francfort and to Wis-
 baden.

They may moreover occupy, conjointly with the
 French Troops, the Gate of Newthor, and the Ex-
 tremity of the Bridge of the Rhine adjacent to the
 Right Bank of that River.

Answer.—Accepted.

Art. XII. Colonel Douay, Director of the Ar-
 senal, Lieutenant-Colonel Riboissieri, Sub-Director,
 and Lieutenant-Colonel Varine, Chief Officer of
 Engineers, shall deliver over, with as little Delay as
 possible, to the principal Officers of Artillery and
 Engineers of the Prussian Army, the Arms, Am-
 munition, Plans, &c. relative to the Duties with
 which they shall be respectively charged.

Answer.—Accepted.

Art. XIII. A Commissary at War shall in like
 Manner be appointed to receive the Magazines
 and Effects which they contain.

Answer.—Accepted.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Art. XIV. The Deserters from the Combined
 Armies shall be strictly delivered up.

Done at Marienborn, the 22d of July 1793.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF AUGUST 1st, 1793.*Whitehall, July 31, 1793.*

CAPTAIN CALVERT, of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived this Morning with Dispatches from Colonel Sir James Murray, Bart. Adjutant-General to the Forces under His Royal Highness's Command, to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are Copies :

SIR,

Étrennes, July 26, 1793.

I AM happy to have the Honor of informing you, that last Night, not only the Attacks of the Covered Way of the Horn-Work, and of the advanced Flèche by St. Sauve, were attended with Success, but that Possession has been obtained of the Horn-Work itself, in which the Troops are now completely established.

Three Attacks were formed; One upon the Salient Angle of the Ravelin of the Horn-Work, One upon the Salient Angle of the Half Bastion upon the Right, and One upon the Flèche. Nine Hundred

Hundred Men were destined for each Attack. In each of the Two first, an Advanced Guard was formed of 150 Men, followed by 300, with the necessary Workmen and Miners, supported by the Rest of the Column. The Troops employed on the Attack upon the Right were divided into Three Parts, One of which turned the Flêche to the Right, another to the Left, and the Third advanced in in Front. The Column destined for the Attack of the Salient Angle of the Ravelin was composed of British, Hanoverian, and Hessian Troops, the other Two of Austrians. One Hundred and Fifty Men of the Brigade of Guards, under the Command of Colonel Leigh, formed the Advanced Party. They were followed by 150 Men of the Brigade of the Line, with an equal Number of Hanoverians, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle; 150 Hanoverians and 300 Hessians composed the Rest of the Column. Colonel Langerke, of the Hessians, and Lieutenant-Colonel Offney, of the Hanoverians, commanded these Troops. A Detachment of the Company of Artificers, under Captain Sutherland, accompanied this Column, and performed the Duty allotted to them with great Activity and Resolution. This Attack was commanded by Major-General Abercromby. The Austrian Lieutenant-General Erbach commanded the Whole.

The Springing of the Globes of Compression was the Signal for the Attack. Of these they were Three; One towards the Salient Angle of the Ravelin; One towards that of the Half Bastion upon the Right, and One betwixt these Two. They were sprung at short Intervals from one another, the first at Nine o'Clock. The Two Columns upon the Left advanced with the utmost Alacrity, rushing out from the Sap, which had been carried the preceding Nights to within a very small Distance of the Crest of the Glacis. The Enemy were almost instantaneously driven from the Covered Way. They abandoned

abandoned the Horn-Work, and, as it afterwards appeared, all the Out-Works of the Place. The Miners descended into the Ditch, and got Possession of those of the Enemy's Mines, which had escaped the Effects of the Globes de Compression. These were found loaded, and several of the Miners were taken. One Fougas was sprung, but happily without occasioning any Loss. The Horn-Work was entered by the Gorge. The Probability of this had been foreseen, but it was reckoned useless to attempt a Lodgment, for Want of proper Communication, and indeed nearly impossible to effect it. The original Orders given for this Case were, therefore, to spike the Guns and retire. A Passage being however discovered, which went under Ground from the Ditch into the Work, and no Enemy appearing in the Counter-Garde, which immediately overlooks it, to interrupt the Workmen, it was determined by His Royal Highness to take the Advantage of the Moment. The Lodgment was made before Daylight, and the Troops are now, I apprehend, in perfect Security. This is of the greater Consequence, as the Horn-Work is found to be strongly mined, and it must, therefore, in the common Line of Operations, have required a considerable Time, and occasioned Loss of Men in course, to have gained Possession of it. Measures are taking, with all possible Expedition, to profit of this Success, by erecting a Battery, for the Purpose of battering in Breach the Counter-Garde, which is between the Horn-Work and the Body of the Place.

His Royal Highness has expressed himself to be highly pleased with the Gallantry and good Conduct of Major-General Abercromby, Colonel Leigh and Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle, as well as with that which was shewn by Colonel Langerke and Lieutenant-Colonel Offney. The Conduct of the other Officers, and that of the Troops in general, as well in regard to their Discipline and the Order which they

they preserved, as to the Gallantry of their Behaviour, merits every Commendation. Lieutenant-Colonel Count Dietrickstein, Captains Count Orlan-dini and Thiangie, of the Austrian Corps of Engineers, were attached to the Left Column, and their Conduct is spoken of by Major-General Abercromby in Terms of the strongest Approbation.

The Attack of the Flêche upon the Right was carried on with equal Vigour and Success. Several of the Enemy were killed, and Twelve taken in the Work. Small Parties made their Way into the Main Ditch.

The Croatz, upon the Side of Mont Anzin and St. Sauve, carried several detached Works, killed about Fifty of the Enemy, and took Thirty Prisoners.

Major De Drieberg, Commandant of the Second Battalion of Hanoverian Grenadiers, advanced with a Detachment from Briquet to the Crest of the Glacis upon that Side, where he remained till Day-break, kept up a Fire upon the Works, and made a useful Diversion.

The total Loss of the Combined Troops upon this important Occasion does not exceed 150 Men and Officers killed and wounded. I enclose the Return of the British. The Hanoverians had One Man killed and Six wounded; the Hessians none. His Royal Highness regrets the Loss of a brave Officer in Ensign Tollemache, who was killed by a Shell in the Third Parallel.

I enclose the Copies of the Summons sent by His Royal Highness this Morning to the Town, with the Letters which have afterwards passed. These give a reasonable Ground for Hope, that the Siege will not be of much longer Continuance.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the British Troops in the Attack of the 25th of July 1793.

Brigade of Guards, Flank Battalion.—1 Serjeant,
1 Rank and File, wounded.

Ditto, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment.—1 Ensign, killed;
1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File,
wounded.

Ditto, Coldstream Ditto.—1 Rank and File, wounded.

Ditto, 3d Regiment.—2 Rank and File, wounded.

Brigade of Infantry, Flank Battalion.—3 Rank and
File, wounded.

Ditto, 14th Regiment.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and
File, wounded.

Ditto, 53d Regiment.—2 Rank and File, wounded;
1 Rank and File, missing.

1st Regiment of Guards.—Captain Warde, wounded;
Ensign Tollemache, killed.

Lieutenant Duer, of the 14th Regiment, wounded.

JA. MURRAY, Adjutant-General.

SUMMONS TO THE COMMANDER.

THE Wish to prevent as much as possible irre-
mediable Misfortunes was the Motive of the Pro-
posal I made to you on the 14th of June. Either
you thought yourself able effectually to resist our At-
tacks, or flattered yourself with the Hopes of Assist-
ance, and did not listen to it. But now that both
these Errors are destroyed, I offer you, from the
same Motives of Humanity, a Capitulation, which
will save your Honour, and what remains of their
Property, to the unfortunate Victims of your Ob-
stinacy. Are you determined to force us, by the
Necessity of War, compleatly to destroy a beautiful
Town, or will you preserve what has hitherto es-
capèd?

Lamenting the dreadful Consequences of an Ob-
stinacy for which you have no longer any legitimate
Excuse, either Military or Political, I must observe
to you that your Answer will irrevocably decide the
Fate

Fate of Valenciennes. You will not be admitted: I capitulate after To-Day: I shall no longer listen to any Proposals, and the Town being taken by Storm, you know too well the terrible Consequences it has to expect.

(Signed) FREDERICK Duke of York,
Commander in Chief of the
Besieging Armies.

SUMMONS TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

I SEND you herewith a Copy of what I have written to the Commander of your Town, and inform you that he will expose you to the most dreadful Fate, if he still persists in his Refusal to accept the Offer of a Capitulation, by which the Honor of the Garrison, and what remains of your Property, will be preserved. You will owe this Fate to an Obstinacy very ill understood, as you must be sensible, that in the present Circumstances, you can neither defend the Place, nor expect Assistance. His Proclamation of the 21st of June is a Libel against the Armies now before your Walls. The Reputation of these brave and well disciplined Troops cannot suffer from his Calumnies; but you have every Thing to fear from the Vengeance of Soldiers provoked by such Publications. It will not be in the Power of the most humane Chief to screen you from it, if you oblige us to come to these Extremities. Be upon your Guard against Insinuations, by which you would sacrifice all you possess, to the Interest of One, and let those among you, who are willing and able to act for the best, prevent, by a prudent Resolution, the Devastation and Carnage which would be the Consequence of a Resistance uselessly continued for a few Days. This Day expired, your Commander will no longer be admitted to capitulate. If your Town is taken by Storm, it will be plundered, and nothing can prevent the Massacre of both Soldiers and Inhabitants.

May

May this dreadful Example, which I wish you to avoid, be a Lesson to other Towns, and give to the Inhabitants, well inclined, Energy enough to avoid a Fate, which those of your's, by an unpardonable Weakness, expose themselves to share equally with the perverse!

(Signed) FREDERICK, Duke of York,
Commander in Chief of the
Besieging Army.

General Ferrand to Frederick Duke of York, commanding the Combined Armies besieging Valenciennes.

NEITHER the Constituted Authorities, the Garrison, nor myself, have been able to terminate the important Object that you wished for in the Letter which you did me the Honor to write to me this Morning the 26th Instant, respecting the Surrender of the Place which I have the Honor to command.

We demand of you, Sir, a Delay of Twenty-four Hours, to take its Date from the Time that I address to you this Demand. If this is agreeable to you, your Troops and mine shall each of them respectively remain at the Posts which belong to them, without any other Communication than by Trumpets.

If you consent to this, the Firing shall cease on each Side, until the Time of the Delay above demanded shall have expired.

Valenciennes, Six o'Clock in the Evening, 26th of July 1793, 2d of the R. Fr.

FERRAND, General of the Division,
Commander in Chief.

POURTALES, Mayor.

LANDU, President of Debate.

Second Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of York to General Ferrand.

IN consequence of the Answer you have just given to my Proposal of this Morning, I have no Difficulty in consenting to a Truce, to begin at the Moment when the Firing on your Part shall cease, and to end To-morrow the 27th, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, upon Condition, however, that all Communication shall be forbidden, during that Interval, between the People occupying our respective Posts, and that your Answer shall be addressed to me To-morrow at the said Hour, by the Gate of Cardon only, by which this is sent to you.

Estreux, 26th July, Ten o'Clock in the Evening.

(Signed) FREDERICK Duke of York,
Commander in Chief of the
Armies before Valenciennes.

SIR,

Estreux, July 28, 1793.

IT is with the utmost Satisfaction that I have the Honor of acquainting you with the Surrender of the Town and Citadel of Valenciennes to the Combined Army under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

The successful Attack of the 25th, and the Lodgment in the Horn-Work, seem to have made a strong Impression upon the Enemy, and to have disposed them to receive in a favorable Manner the Summons which was sent by His Royal Highness to the General and Inhabitants upon the following Day.

The Alacrity with which the Troops have undergone the Hardships and severe Duty of the Siege, as well as the Resolution which they displayed in Situations of Danger, deserve the highest Praise.

Batteries were allotted at different Times to be worked by the Royal Artillery, and every Commendation is due to Major Congreve, and to the Officers and Men of that Corps, who have upon this Occasion

Occasion fully supported the Reputation which they have so long enjoyed.

Though Colonel Moncrieff was not charged with the Direction of the Siege, the greatest Advantages have been derived from his professional Knowledge, Activity, and Zeal, particularly in taking and keeping Possession of the Horn-Work.

I enclose a Return of the Loss of the British and Hanoverian Troops during the Whole of the Siege, by which it appears that the Number of the Killed and Wounded of the former, as it stands at this Moment, amounts to Ninety, including all Ranks. Supposing the latter to have had slight Wounds in the same Proportion, the Loss at present will be about 150.

The most dangerous, as well as the most laborious Parts of the Siege, fell to the Lot of the Imperial Forces. They have had about 1300 Officers and Men killed and wounded, from which, however, the same Deduction may be made.

Any further Particulars which you may be desirous to be informed of, will be explained by Captain Calvert, Aid-de-Camp to His Royal Highness, who was employed in carrying on the Intercourse relative to the Capitulation of the Town, and whose Zeal and Intelligence upon this, as well as upon many former Occasions, have been highly approved of by His Royal Highness.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

Letter from General Ferrand, commanding at Valenciennes, to the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined Army at the Siege.

I HAVE the Honor of sending you the Series of Articles of the Capitulation that you have offered me, announcing the new Dangers which the Inhabitants had to fear. You will be pleased, General,

G

to

to answer them Article by Article, and let me have the Result.

I think that the Suspension will continue till your Answer is received. On my Part I will conform to it.

FERRAND, General of the Division.

The Municipality of Valenciennes to the Duke of York, General and Commander in Chief of the Combined Troops before this Place.

GENERAL,

WE have received the Letter which you did us the Honor to write to us the 26th of this Month.

After the Offer which you there make of an honorable Capitulation, we re-united ourselves to the Civil and Military Authorities. You will see the Result of this Assembly in the Articles addressed to you this Day by General Ferrand. You will observe that these Propositions are founded upon the Justice which you promise to administer to the Garrison, and upon the Humanity you manifest with regard to the Inhabitants.

The Members composing the General Council of the Commons.

MORLIER, Secretaire. POURTALES, Maire.

Valenciennes, July 27, 1793.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION proposed by the General of the Division, Ferrand, commanding the Troops of the French Republic, at Valenciennes, the 26th of July 1793, to Frederick Duke of York, commanding the Combined Army at the Siege of Valenciennes.

GENERAL FERRAND will deliver up to the Duke of York the Town and Citadel of Valenciennes, upon the following Conditions.

Answer.—General Ferrand shall deliver up to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief

Chief of the Combined Army employed at the Siege of Valenciennes, for His Majesty the Emperor and King, the Town and Citadel of Valenciennes, on the Conditions hereafter stipulated.

Art. I. The Garrison shall obtain the Honors of War, as well as every Military Article.

Answer.—The Garrison shall march out by the Gate of Cambray, with the Honors of War, and shall lay down their Arms at the House called Le Briquet, where they shall leave their Colours and Field Pieces, without damaging them in the least. They shall likewise leave the Troop Horses, Artillery, Provisions, and other Military Effects. Those belonging to the Officers shall be restored to them, with their Swords.

Art. II. All the Ammunition of whatever kind, Artillery, and every Article, constituting and making Part of the Army, shall be retained.

Answer.—Refused.

Art. III. The Garrison shall march out from the Place on the Sixth Day after the Signature of the Capitulation, by the Gate of Tournay, to repair to such Part of the Republic as General Ferrand shall judge proper, with Arms and Baggage, Horses, Drums beating, Matches lighted at both Ends, Colours flying, and all the Cannon they can carry away.

Answer.—The Garrison shall march out on the 1st of August, in the Manner stipulated by the First Article; and as they shall be Prisoners of War, their Route to return into France shall be communicated to them Twenty-four Hours previously to their Departure, in order to receive their Parole of Honor and the Officers, as well as to arrange other Matters respecting the Soldiery, who shall engage not to serve during the whole Course of the present War against the Armies of His Majesty the Emperor, and of His Allies, without having been exchanged

conformably to the Cartels, under Pain of Military Punishment.

Art. IV. The other Pieces of Artillery shall follow in Eight Days after the Departure of the Garrison, as well as the Ammunition and Military Effects.

Answer.—Refused, as to what relates to the Artillery, and, in general, to all the Warlike Stores and Provisions, and other Military Articles; but granted as to what relates to the personal Property of the Officers and Soldiers of the Garrison.

Art. V. The necessary Carriages and Horses for transporting the Baggage, and for mounting the Officers, shall be paid for as may be agreed upon.

Answer.—The necessary Carriages and Horses for the Transport of the Baggage shall be provided for the Garrison on being paid for; and the Commissaries at War, who shall on their Part remain in the Place, shall be personally responsible for the Return of the said Carriages and Horses.

Art. VI. Twelve Covered Waggons shall be provided, which are not to be searched.

Answer.—Refused.

Art. VII. The convalescent Soldiers, in a Situation of being removed, shall be carried away, and the necessary Carriages for their Removal shall also be provided by the Besiegers.

Answer.—Granted, under the Stipulations of the Vth Article.

Art. VIII. As to the Sick who are unable to bear Removal, they shall remain in the Hospitals where they now are, being taken Care of by the Officers of Health appointed for that Purpose, at the Expence of the Republic, under the Inspection of a Commissary at War; and whenever these sick Persons shall be fit for Removal, they shall in like Manner be furnished with Carriages.

Answer.

Answer.—Granted; provided that the Commissaries remaining for the Administration of the Hospitals shall be subject to the Military Police as well as those mentioned in the Vth Article; and the convalescent Soldiers shall be Prisoners, as stipulated in the IIId Article.

Art. IX. The Representatives of the People, and all Persons attached to the Republic, of whatever Description they may be, shall participate in the Capitulation of the Army, and shall enjoy the same Conditions.

Answer.—All Persons not Military, being considered as Citizens, shall enjoy the Treatment granted to this Class of Persons.

Art. X. The Deserters shall remain reciprocally in the Corps in which they are without being molested. With regard to the Prisoners they may be exchanged.

Answer.—Refused. The Deserters shall be scrupulously delivered up before the Garrison leaves the Place; and the necessary Researches shall be made to discover those who may be concealed. The Austrian Prisoners, and those of the Allied Powers, shall be faithfully restored.

Art. XI. Commissaries shall be appointed on both Sides to fix upon the Objects which shall be adjudged to the Republic, as well as all the Papers relative to the Artillery, the Fortifications, and Military Registers, as well those of this Town as of every other Place belonging to the Republic. The same shall be observed with respect to all the Papers of the Civil and Military Administrations.

Answer.—Commissaries from all the Military and Civil Departments shall be appointed to receive the Papers, Effects, and Military Buildings, Artillery, Cast Iron, Arsenals, Warlike Stores and Provisions, Military and Civil Chests; in a Word, all the other Objects belonging to the Government of whatever

Description. These Commissaries shall be introduced into the Town immediately after the Exchange of Hostages. The Chiefs of the different Corps shall be personally responsible for the Frauds which may be committed in the Delivery of the Papers, Chests, Artillery, and other Objects above-mentioned.

Art. XII. The Inhabitants of both Sexes at present in this Town, or those who have taken Refuge in it, the Public Functionaries, and all the other Agents of the French Republic, shall be protected in their Honors, their Lives, and their Properties, with Permission to retire wherever they please.

Answer.—The good Order and Discipline of the Allied Armies will preserve the Inhabitants from every Kind of Insult in their Persons and Properties.

Art. XIII. For the Maintenance of Order in the Police, the Safety of Persons, and Preservation of Property, the Constituted Authorities and the Tribunals shall remain in the Discharge of their Functions until it may be otherwise provided. The Decisions of the Tribunals shall be respected, and no Constituted Authority shall be called to Account for the legal Proceedings of its Administration, or of its Jurisdiction.

Answer.—Refused ; but the Administrative and Judicial Corps shall be respected until it shall have been otherwise provided by His Imperial Majesty.

Art. XIV. No Person shall be molested for his Opinions, whatever they may have been, nor for what he shall have lawfully said or done before or during the Siege.

Answer.—The Intention of His Majesty the Emperor and King is, that the peaceable Inhabitants should in no wise be disturbed.

Art.

Art. XV. The Inhabitants shall not be subjected to the Quartering of Troops.

Answer.—Granted; as far as the Number and Accommodation of the Military Buildings will allow.

Art. XVI. The Inhabitants shall not be obliged to perform any Military Duty; and those who have done so till the present Moment shall not be considered as Military.

Answer.—The Inhabitants shall not be obliged to perform any Military Service, except in the usual Cases, in the Provinces of His Majesty the Emperor in the Low Countries. As to those who shall be Armed, or in Uniform, they shall be treated as the other Military, according to the IIId Article.

Art. XVII. The Inhabitants shall also be exempted from Military Labour.

Answer.—Referred to Article XVI.

Art. XVIII. Those Persons who shall choose to reside elsewhere shall have Liberty to depart from the Town with their Families, Baggage, Furniture, and Effects, and to dispose of their immovable Property, or what is deemed such, to the Profit of whomsoever they may think proper, during the Term of Six Months.

Answer.—The Inhabitants shall be permitted to retire with their Effects, within the Term of Six Months, wherever they please, and Passports shall be granted to them in consequence.

Art. XIX. All those who may wish to return to, or to come and inhabit in this City, shall be received, and shall enjoy the same Advantages as the other Inhabitants.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XX. The present Currency, namely, Assignats, shall continue to be received.

Answer.—Refuse to acknowledge Assignats as Money until an ulterior Arrangement.

Art. XXI. The National Domains, which have been sold in conformity to the existing Laws, shall be preserved to the Purchasers.

Answer.—This Article not being of a Military Nature shall be reserved, as the preceding One, for future Arrangement.

Art. XXII. The Commonalty shall continue to enjoy the Properties which they at present possess, both Moveables and Immoveables, especially the Corn which they have in Magazines for the Subsistence of the Inhabitants.

Answer.—Answered as the preceding Article. With regard to the Magazines of Corn, they shall be disposed of for the Benefit of the Person to whom they of Right belong.

Art. XXIII. The Colleges, Hospitals, and other charitable Establishments, shall continue in the free and peaceable Enjoyment of all their Property, Moveable and Immoveable.

Answer.—Granted for all legitimate Property.

Art. XXIV. All Debts contracted before and during the Siege by the Municipality, the General Council of the Commonalty, and the other Constituted Authorities, whether liquidated or to be liquidated, shall be held as lawfully and justly contracted.

Answer.—The Debts contracted by the Garrison, the Military Citizens, and Inhabitants of whatever Description, shall be liquidated to the Satisfaction of the Parties.

Art. XXV. If any Difficulty in the Terms and Conditions of the Capitulation should occur, it shall be understood in the most favourable Sense for the Garrison of the Place and its Inhabitants.

Answer.

Answer. — All the Answers above-mentioned being clearly expressed, this Article is without an Object.

At Valenciennes, the 27th of July 1793, in the 2d Year of the French Republic.

(Signed) FERRAND, The General of the Division commanding in the Place.

Given at my Head Quarters before Valenciennes, this 28th of July 1793.

(Signed) FREDERICK Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Allied Army besieging Valenciennes.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. I. THIS Day, the 28th of July, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning, the Garrison shall deliver up to the Forces of the besieging Army the Out-Works, the Half-Moon, the Crown-Work, the Counter-Garde, and the Pate of the Gate for the Succour of the Citadel, as well as the Half-Moon and the Horn-Work of the Gate of Cambray. And for the Sake of preserving Order until the Departure of the Garrison, they shall retain the Interior of the Gate of the Corps de Place, of the Citadel, and of the City, until their Departure.

Art. II. If an Answer is not returned by General Ferrand before Seven o'Clock in the Evening, it is declared to him that the Fire of the Trenches shall recommence at Nine o'Clock, when the Truce will be terminated by his Silence.

Art. III. The Commanders of the different Corps, who have Papers or Effects to deliver up, shall remain in the Place until the Delivery and Inventories of the Papers and Effects shall have been made by the Imperial Commissaries.

Art. IV. As soon as the Capitulation shall be signed, Hostages shall be sent into the Place, namely, a Colonel,

2 Colonel, a Major, and a Captain, who shall be exchanged against Officers of an equal Rank of the Garrison ; which Hostages shall be restored immediately after the Execution of the Articles of the Capitulation.

Given at my Head-Quarters before Valenciennes, this 28th of July 1793.

(Signed) FREDERICK Duke of York,
Commander in Chief of the
Allied Army besieging Valen-
ciennes.

Letter from General Ferrand, Commander in Chief at Valenciennes, to Frederick Duke of York, commanding the Combined Armies besieging that Place, dated July 28, 1793, the 2d Year of the Republic.

UPON the Receipt of your Letter I assembled the Council of War ; and as soon as we became acquainted with the Articles it contains, it appeared very evident to us that the Promise you had made to us Yesterday was withdrawn ; for in the Articles you now propose no Mention is made of an honorable Capitulation.

In consequence I persist, as well as the other Members of the General Council of War, in my Demand of the First Article being entirely preserved. We moreover demand that Citizens Cochon and Brie, Representatives of the People, be allowed to accompany the Garrison. We persist in the Second Article in our Demand, that a Field-Piece, either a Four or an Eight-Pounder, with its Carriage, be allowed to each Battalion. We persist, also, in the Third Article, as far as the Allowance of Three Days to the Garrison to leave the Place.

And, lastly, in the Sixth Article, reducing, however, our Demand to Six Waggons instead of Twelve ; and that nothing shall be changed in the Articles VIII. X. and XI.

I have

I have the Honor to send you Six Commissioners, as well Civil as Military ; they will deliver this Letter to you, and are authorised to treat with you, having full Powers for that Effect.

The Garrison that I have the Honor to command has fought so bravely that it will immortalize itself by continuing to defend the Place, and terminating its Military Career upon the Breach whenever it is made.

(Signed) FERRAND.

Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander of the Combined Army, to General Ferrand, Commander in Valenciennes.

IN Answer to your Letter of the 28th Instant, you will see, Sir, by the Capitulation I send you herewith, signed and agreed to by the Commissioners sent and authorised by you, what I have been able to grant to your Garrison. You will have the Goodness, according to Custom, to send, in the Course of this Day, your Hostages, to be exchanged against those to be given by me, and to give your Orders that the Gate of Cambrai, that for the Relief of the Citadel, and that of Tournay, be given up. It will be better if all these Measures can take place before Night.

(Signed) FREDERICK Duke of York,
Commander of the Combined
Armies.

Head-Quarters at Estreux, July 28, 1793.

Head-Quarters, Estreux, July 27, 1793.
Return of Killed and Wounded of the British Troops, under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, at the Siege of Valenciennes.

Brigade of Foot Guards, Flank Battalion—4 Rank and File, killed ; 2 Serjeants, 18 Rank and File, wounded ; 3 Rank and File dead of their Wounds ;

Wounds; 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, cured; 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, under Cure.

Brigade of Foot Guards, 1st Battalion 1st Regiment.—1 Ensign, 3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 18 Rank and File, wounded; 6 Rank and File, dead of their Wounds; 2 Rank and File, cured; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, under Cure.

Ditto, 1st Battalion Coldstream Regiment.—2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 13 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, dead of his Wounds; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File, cured; 5 Rank and File, under Cure.

Ditto, 1st Battalion 3d Regiment.—4 Rank and File, killed; 21 Rank and File, wounded; 4 Rank and File, dead of their Wounds; 12 Rank and File, cured; 5 Rank and File, under Cure.

Brigade of Infantry of the Line, Flank Battalion.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File, cured; 5 Rank and File, under Cure.

Ditto, 14th Regiment.—1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, killed; 7 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 14 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, dead of his Wounds; 1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File, cured; 1 Lieutenant, 6 Rank and File, under Cure.

Ditto, 53d Regiment.—1 Rank and File, killed; 17 Rank and File, wounded; 3 Rank and File, dead of their Wounds; 8 Rank and File, cured; 6 Rank and File, under Cure.

Royal Artillery.—3 Second Gunners, killed; 1 Bombardier, 1 First Gunner, 2 Second Gunners, wounded; 1 Bombardier, cured; 1 First Gunner, 2 Second Gunners, under Cure.

Royal Military Artificers.—1 Labourer, killed.

Total.—1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 17 Rank and File, 3 Second Gunners, 1 Labourer, killed; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 6 Serjeants, 113 Rank and File,

File, 1 Bombardier, 1 First Gunner, 2 Second Gunners, wounded; 18 Rank and File, dead of their Wounds; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 4 Serjeants, 53 Rank and File, 1 Bombar-dier, cured; 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 42 Rank and File, 1 First Gunner, 2 Second Gunners, under Cure.

JA. MURRAY, Adjutant-General.

Brigade of Foot Guards, 1st Battalion 1st Regi-
ment.—Ensign Tollemache, killed; Captain
Warde, wounded, (under Cure.)

Ditto, 1st Battalion Coldstream Regiment.—Lieu-
tenant-Colonel the Earl of Cavan, wounded,
(cured.)

Brigade of Infantry of the Line.—Lieutenant
Sterling, of the Flank Battalion, slightly wound-
ed, (cured.)

Ditto, Lieutenant Duer, of the 14th Regiment,
wounded, (under Cure.)

N. B. 11th Regiment Light Dragoons.—
1 Horse killed, and 1 dead of Wounds.

*Return of Hanoverian Infantry Killed and Wounded at
the Taking of Valenciennes.*

Foot Guards.—1 Non-commissioned Officer, 2 Pri-
vates, killed; 1 Officer, 1 Non-commissioned
Officer, 28 Privates, wounded.

4th Regiment.—5 Privates, killed; 2 Non-commis-
sioned Officers, 33 Privates, wounded.

5th Ditto.—1 Drummer, 7 Privates, killed; 1 Of-
ficer, 28 Privates, wounded.

6th Ditto.—6 Privates, killed; 1 Non-commis-
sioned Officer, 30 Privates, wounded.

10th Ditto.—21 Privates, wounded.

11th Ditto.—1 Drummer, 3 Privates, killed; 1
Officer, 1 Non commissionned Officer, 14 Privates,
wounded.

2d Battalion Grenadiers.—1 Private, killed; 1
Drummer, 22 Privates, wounded.

3d Battalion Grenadiers.—6 Privates, killed ; 1 Drummer, 12 Privates, wounded.

Artillery.—1 Non-commissioned Officer, 11 Privates, wounded.

Total.—1 Non-commissioned Officer, 2 Drummers, 30 Privates, killed ; 3 Officers, 6 Non-commissioned Officers, 2 Drummers, 199 Privates, wounded.

PIETAR, Captain and First Adjutant.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 13th, 1793.

Whitehall, August 13, 1793.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable Major-General Bruce, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the West Indies, to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated at Sea, off Martinico, June 23, 1793. Received August 12, 1793.

SIR,

IN my Letter of the 25th of May I had the Honor to acquaint you, that I waited for the Report that Colonel Myers should bring from Martinico before I came to a final Determination respecting the Expedition against that Island. He returned the 31st Ultimo, and the Information he brought was, that the Planters had expressed great Confidence if we would come down immediately, though only with a very small Force; and, on the 6th of this Month, a Deputation arrived here from the Committee *intermediaire*, with a very earnest Request for Assistance, stating, that they were then in Possession of some very important Posts, and that our Appearance with a Force, even not exceeding 800 Men, would encourage a great Number of the Royalists to declare themselves, who only

only waited the Arrival of the English for this Purpose.

These Representations induced me to undertake the Expedition ; and the Admiral, who has uniformly complied with every Request that I have made him for forwarding the Service in which we are engaged, had previously consented to receive on board the Fleet such Part of the Troops as he could conveniently carry, and by this Means save a great Expence in Transports.

They embarked accordingly on the 10th, and arrived off Caze Navire on the 11th. The Officer who commanded the Royalists immediately proposed an Attack upon the Town of St. Pierre, which he said we could easily make ourselves Masters of, and that the Influence of the Merchants there was such as would procure the Submission of the Rest of the Island, Fort Bourbon alone excepted, and that there was even a Probability that this Place would very soon surrender for Want of Provisions.

The French Engineers were all confident in the Success of this Plan : Willing, therefore, to shew how ready I was in the Support of their Cause, I ordered the 21st Regiment to land on the 14th at Caze Navire, and there take Post, which enabled the Officer who commanded the Royalists to collect all his Force in the Neighbourhood of St. Pierre ; he accordingly moved, and I landed the Rest of our Forces on the 16th, and joined him at a very strong Post within about Five Miles of St. Pierre.

The British Troops consisted of the Grenadiers, Light Infantry, and Marines from the Fleet, with the Carolina Black Corps, amounting in all to about 1100 Men : The Corps of Royalists was said to be about 800. This Force was thought to be perfectly adequate to the Service proposed. We were retarded in our Operations by the Difficulty of bringing up the Six-Pounders to their Stations, where they did not arrive till the 17th in the After-

noon,

noon, when the Enemy made an Attack upon One of them, but were very soon driven back by the Picquets of the Light Infantry; but, I am sorry to say, with the Loss of Captain Dunlop, and Three Men of the Royal Americans.

The Plan we had concerted was the Attack of Two Batteries which defended St. Pierre, the taking of which would immediately put us in Possession of that Town.

The Morning of the 18th was the Time fixed, and we were to move forward in Two Columns, the one consisting of the British Troops, the other of the Royalists; for this Purpose the Troops were put in Motion before Day-break; but, unfortunately, some Alarm having taken place amongst the Royalists they began, in a Mistake, firing on one another; and their Commander being severely wounded on the Occasion, his Troops were immediately disconcerted, would not submit to the Control of any of the other Officers, and instantly retired to the Post from which they had marched.

This Conduct strongly proved that no Dependance could be placed on them, and the Attack against St. Pierre must solely have been carried on by the British Troops, to which their Numbers were not equal; and, as they luckily were not yet engaged with the Enemy, they were ordered immediately to return to their former Post, from whence they embarked on the 19th; and the 21st Regiment likewise embarked from their Post on the 21st, the Navy, as usual, giving the most ready Assistance.

As the Royalists would certainly fall Sacrifices to the implacable Malignity of the Republican Party as soon as we quitted the Island, it became in a Manner incumbent on us, in Support of the National Character, to use our utmost Exertions to bring these unhappy People from the Shore; and although the Necessity of impressing such Vessels as

could be found, and the purchasing Provisions from the Merchant Vessels attending the Army, will incur a great Expence, I have ventured upon it, trusting to the generous and humane Disposition exhibited by the Nation on all similar Occasions, and being perfectly assured of finding in you an Advocate for rescuing so many unfortunate Persons from certain Death.

We therefore were employed in embarking these People from the 19th to the 21st. Besides Whites there were a Number of Blacks, whose Situation was equally perilous: I have distributed them amongst the Islands in the best Manner that the Shortness of our Time would admit.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

T. BRUCE.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
Esq. Esq. Esq.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
or AUGUST 14th, 1793.*

Whitehall, August 14, 1793.

THE Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, were Yesterday received at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :

SIR,

Elfreux, August 6, 1793.

I HAVE the Honor to enclose you a List of the Garrison of Valenciennes, as it stood at the End of the Siege, with that of the Stores which were taken in the Town. It was computed that between 6 and 7000 Men marched out of the Place, the Rest being Sick or Wounded, Part of which remained in the Hospitals, and Part followed in Waggons. The Garrison was escorted to the first Advanced Posts of the Enemy. Accounts have been since received of their having retired to different Parts of the Country.

I had the Opportunity of mentioning to you, in a former Letter, that the Conduct of the Troops under the more immediate Command of His Royal Highness had been such as to merit the highest Commendation ; and it would be unjust not to observe that equal Praise is due to those of His Imperial Majesty.

These were commanded by General Count de Ferraris, an Officer of distinguished Abilities, of which he furnished ample Proofs upon this Occasion.

The Siege was conducted with great Skill and Science by Colonel Fromm, Chief Engineer. The Artillery was under the Command of General Unterberger, and appears to have been perfectly well directed by its Effect upon the Enemy's Works, and the Number of Guns which were found dismounted upon the Ramparts.

Just as the Army arrived upon its Ground, a Party of the Enemy, coming, as it is supposed, from Bouchain, attacked an advanced Party of Hanoverians. They were driven back, with some Loss, by Six Squadrons of Hanoverian Cavalry. His Royal Highness Prince Ernest was personally engaged, and distinguished himself upon this Occasion.

I am, &c. JA. MURRAY.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

State of the French Troops which formed the Garrison of Valenciennes at the Time of its Surrender, from their Lists.

Officers	-	-	-	451
From Serjeants downwards	-	-	-	9,260
			—	9,711

Ordnance and Ammunition found in the Town and Citadel of Valenciennes.

CANNONS.

24 Pounders	-	-	-	32
16 Ditto	-	-	-	27
12 Ditto	-	-	-	41
8 Ditto	-	-	-	10
4 Ditto	-	-	-	20
			—	130

MORTARS.

MORTARS.

18 Inch	-	-	2
12 Ditto	-	-	7
10 Ditto	-	-	4
8 Ditto	-	-	22
Stone Mortars	-	-	8
			— 43

HOWITZERS.

8 Inch	-	-	7
6 Ditto	-	-	4
			— 11

Total of Cannon, Mortars, and Howitzers 184

AMMUNITION.

		Balls.	
24 Pounds	-	10,000	
16 Ditto	-	13,000	
12 Ditto	-	24,500	
8 Ditto	-	4,100	
4 Ditto	-	9,000	
		—	60,600

SHELLS.

18 Inch	-	-	1,015
12 Ditto	-	-	5,500
10 Ditto	-	-	190
			— 6,705

HOWITZER SHELLS.

8 Inch	-	-	750
7 Ditto	-	-	300
6 Ditto	-	-	300
			— 1,350

Total of Ammunition 68,655

Raw Powder 28,04 Cwt. besides some made-up
Ammunition.

Muskets 3446.

N. B. In these 3,446 Muskets, those taken from the French Garrison when it marched out, are not included.

(Signed) FERRARIS, General.

SIR, Bourlon, near Cambrai, August 9, 1793.

I HAVE the Honor to inform you that the Enemy have been driven from the Camp which they occupied behind the Scheldt, and obliged to fall back with Precipitation upon Arras, the only Retreat which was left them. The Front of this Camp, which has been commonly called the *Camp de César*, was covered by the Scheldt, its Left by the Censé, both of them strengthened by Inundations, and protected by Works, and its Right by the Fortress of Cambrai; behind this lie the Wood and Heights of Bourlon, which were likewise fortified with the utmost Care. The British Troops, Seven Battalions and Six Squadrons of Hanoverians, Two Battalions and Five Squadrons of Hessians, and Four Battalions and Ten Squadrons of Austrians, marched from their respective Camps the Morning of the 6th, and joined the same Evening in a Camp near St. Aubert, under the Command of His Royal Highness. This Body marched the following Morning in One Column, by the Villages of St. Hilaire, Bouffiere, and Wambaix, and forming afterwards into Two, crossed the Scheldt at Creve-œur and Manieres. During the March a Body of Cavalry appeared upon the Right Flank towards Cambrai, but they were driven back in great Confusion by the Appearance of some Cavalry destined to attack them, and a few Shot from the Austrian Light Artillery.

The Troops had been Eleven Hours upon their March when they reached Manieres, and the Heat was extreme; it was consequently impossible to proceed any further, and a Camp was taken upon the adjoining Heights.

In the Evening, just after the 15th Light Dragoons had been watering their Horses, Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill observed a Squadron of French Cavalry at a small Distance; he immediately took One Squadron, which happened to be in Readiness, leaving Orders for the other to follow, and charged them with so much Vigour and Success, that, besides killing several, he took 2 Officers, 44 Privates, and 60 Horses. Sir Robert Lawrie advanced with the 16th Regiment to the Support of the 15th.

Upon the same Day a Column of the Austrians, under the Command of General Clairfayt, advanced upon Yoy and Thun L'Eveque, possessing themselves, with little Opposition, of all the Posts upon the Right of the Scheldt. A Third Column, under General Colloredo, marched upon Navres, to be in Readiness to co-operate with either of the former, as Circumstances might direct.

His Royal Highness put his Corps again in Motion upon the Morning of the 8th, having divided it into Three Columns, directed upon the Villages of Grancourt, Anneux, and Cantaing, with the Intention of attacking the Enemy upon the Heights of Bourlon; but it was discovered that they had gone off in the Night: And as there was Reason to believe that the Army behind the Scheldt had done the same, His Royal Highness took the Whole of the Cavalry (Two Squadrons of the Greys, and the Austrian Regiment de la Tour, excepted) and went in Pursuit. He fell in with the Rear Guard at the Village of Murguion, where Two Pieces of Cannon, the Artillery Men belonging to them, and several other Prisoners, were taken by the 15th Light Dragoons and the Hussars of Barco. The Enemy in their Retreat set Fire to the Village, which occasioned a considerable Delay, there being no other Passage than the Bridge across the Rivulet upon which it stands. This Obstacle was at last

overcome, and the Enemy were followed to the next Defile by the Village of Villers. A large Body of Cavalry, appearing to be betwixt 3 and 4000 Men, with some Battalions of Infantry, and Eight Pieces of Cannon, were seen upon the opposite Heights. They continued their Retreat; and as no Advantage seemed likely to accrue from further Pursuit, the Troops, after halting there some Time, returned to the Camp, which had been proposed to be taken near Bourlon. Several Wagons were taken upon this and the former Day.

General Clairfayt crossed the Scheldt at Day-break, when he found the Enemy's Camp entirely abandoned.

Lieutenant-General Avinsky, who commanded a smaller Column upon the Right, fell in with a Post near Hordaing, killed several of them, and took 30 Prisoners.

The Loss of the Combined Army has been very inconsiderable. I enclose that of the Light Dragoons, the only Troops under the immediate Command of His Royal Highness, who have suffered at all.

It is difficult to ascertain the Loss of the Enemy: They have suffered upon several Occasions. There are about 150 Prisoners, and a great many Deserters.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Brigade of Light Dragoons, commanded by Major-General Dundas, on the 8th Instant.

Camp at Bourlon, August 9, 1793.
11th Light Dragoons.—1 Private, killed; 1 Horse, wounded.

15th Ditto.—1 Private, wounded.

16th Ditto.—2 Privates, killed; 6 Privates, missing; 1 Horse, killed; 1 Horse, wounded; 4 Horses, missing.

Total.

Total.—3 Privates, killed ; 1 Private, wounded ;
6 Privates, missing ; 1 Horse, killed ; 2 Horses,
wounded ; 4 Horses, missing.

15th Light Dragoons.—1 Horse, missing, and 2
Men, wounded, on the 7th Instant.

16th Ditto.—1 Man and Horse, missing, on the
same Day.

R. DUNDAS, Major-General.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
Esq. Esq. Esq.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY or AUGUST 22d, 1793.

Whitchall, August 22, 1793.

LATE last Night One of His Majesty's Messengers arrived with a Dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, of which the following is a Copy :

SIR, *Menin, August 19, 1793.*

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that the Army marched from Turcoing upon the Morning of the 18th, to a Camp near this Town. The Hereditary Prince of Orange made an Attack the same Day upon the French Posts of Mauvaix, Blaton, and Lincelles. This was in some Degree advantageous to the Operations of His Royal Highness, as it served to cover his March, and to keep the Enemy in a State of Uncertainty in regard to his Designs.

The former of these Attacks miscarried ; in the latter His Serene Highness succeeded without much Loss. About One o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Enemy, in their Turn, attacked the Post of Lincelles, and, as it afterwards appeared, in great Force.

Force. The Prince of Orange, who had made large Detachments from his Camp for these different Enterprizes, requested of His Royal Highness to send Three Battalions to the Support of his Troops. The Three nearest Battalions, which happened to be those of the 1st, Coldstream, and 3d Regiments of Guards, were accordingly ordered to march, under the Command of Major-General Lake, for that Purpose. Upon their Arrival at Lincelles they found the Post in the Possession of the Enemy. The Dutch Troops having been forced to abandon it, had retreated by a Road different from that by which the British had advanced. To have fallen back in this Situation must have presented the Enemy, evidently superior in Numbers, an Opportunity of entirely defeating the Detachment. General Lake embraced a Resolution worthier of the Troops which he commanded, and which has been attended with Glory and Success. He determined upon an immediate Attack.

The Enemy occupied a Redoubt of uncommon Size and Strength upon a Height adjoining to the high Road, in Front of the Village of Lincelles. The Road itself was defended by other Works strongly palisadoed; Woods and Ditches covered their Flanks. The Battalions were instantly formed, and advanced under a very heavy Fire with an Order and Intrepidity for which no Praise can be too high. After firing Three or Four Rounds they rushed on with their Bayonets, stormed the Redoubt, and drove the Enemy through the Village. At the End of the Village the latter rallied, under the Protection of other Troops, and kept up for some Time a severe Fire: But they were again defeated, and so entirely put to the Rout, that they have not since appeared in that Quarter. They lost Eleven Pieces of Cannon, Two of which had been before taken from the Dutch. There are

about

about 50 Prisoners: The Number of Killed and Wounded cannot be ascertained with any Precision; it is calculated at between 2 and 300 Men. By the concurring Testimony of these Prisoners the Enemy had Twelve Battalions upon the Post, and must have been upwards of 5000 Men.

I am sorry to add that such Difficulties could not be overcome without considerable Loss. The Fall of Two gallant Officers, and the brave Men who have suffered upon this Occasion, must be Matter of Regret. It can only be imputed to the Ability of Major-General Lake, and the extraordinary Valour of the Officers and Men, that the Loss has not been still greater. The Conduct of Colonel Grinfield, Colonel Hulfe, and Colonel Pennington, have reflected Honor upon themselves, and merited His Royal Highness's warmest Approbation. Equal Praise is due to Major Wright, and the Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery attached to the Battalions.

As soon as the Retreat of the Dutch Troops was known, several Battalions were ordered from Camp to support the Guards. They arrived after the Action was at an End, but remained to strengthen the Post (which the Dutch had by this Time re-occupied) during the Night. They returned to Camp this Morning. The French made an Attack this Day upon the Dutch Post at Roubaix, in which they have been repulsed with considerable Loss.

The Works of Lincelles have been destroyed, and the Post left unoccupied.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

Return

Return of the Number of Rank and File of the Three Battalions of Foot Guards, under the Command of Major-General Lake, who engaged the French on the 18th of August 1793.

1st Regiment	-	-	378
Coldstream	-	-	346
3d Regiment	-	-	398
			—
Total	-	1122	—

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Three Battalions of Foot Guards, with the Artillery attached to it, under the Command of Major General Lake, on the 18th of August 1793.

1st Regiment.—2 Serjeants, 19 Rank and File, killed; 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 42 Rank and File, wounded.

Coldstream.—1 Captain, 8 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 43 Rank and File, wounded.

3d Regiment.—1 Drummer, 7 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 43 Rank and File; wounded.

Royal Artillery.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and File, killed; 3 Rank and File, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

1st Regiment.—Colonel D'Oyley, Colonel Evans, Captain Archer, Captain Bristow, Captain Wetham, wounded.

Coldstream.—Lieutenant-Colonel Bosville, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Gascoyne, Ensign Bayley, wounded.

3d Regiment.—Captain Cunningham, wounded.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant De Peyster, killed.

JA. MURRAY, Adjutant-General.

*Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, Stores, and Horses
taken from the French on the Night of the 18th of
August 1793.*

Nature of Ordnance, &c.		
Nine-Pounders	-	2
Six-Pounders	-	7
Tumbril Waggons	-	6
Round Shot, Nine-Pounders	-	189
Cafe Shot, Nine-Pounders	-	75
Round Shot, Six-Pounders	-	323
Cafe Shot, Six-Pounders	-	118
Musket Cartridges	-	9378
Flints	-	1296
Portfires	-	93
Tubes	-	1087
Horses	-	37

WM. CONGREVE, Major of Artillery.

Turin, July 31, 1793.

ON the 29th Instant the French renewed their Attempts to dislodge the Sardinian Troops from the Posts of L'Auchion and the Col de Raus. They marched at Break of Day, in Three Columns, against both the Sardinian Camps, after a brisk Cannonade from their Batteries on the Heights, but without Effect. The French were repulsed on all Sides, and compleatly defeated, and were pursued by several Detachments of the Sardinian Troops quite to their Intrenchments at Belvedere. The Action lasted Five Hours at Auchion, and Seven on the Side of Raus. The Loss of the French amounted to 500 Men killed. Of the King's Troops only a few were Wounded, and none Killed.

Brussels, August 18, 1793.

ACCOUNTS have been received here, that Yesterday Prince Hohenloe gained a considerable Advantage

Advantage over the French, and completely drove them from their Posts in the Forest of Mormal. The French lost on this Occasion near 500 Men killed and wounded, and 200 Prisoners: Their Commander was among the former, and Two Colonels, with several other Officers of Rank, were amongst the latter. The Loss of the Austrians did not exceed 60 Men killed and wounded. The Austrians have taken Possession of Berlamont, Jolimetz, Loquignol, and Heck, and are preparing for the immediate Siege of Le Quesnoy.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE or AUGUST 24th, 1793.

Whitehall, August 24, 1793.

Extract of a Letter from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Ypres, August 20, 1793.

FIELD-MARSHAL FREYTAG halted last Night at Vlaemeringhue: His Advanced Guard at Poperinghen. He marched this Evening with the Intention of passing the Yser at Day-break, and attacking the Enemy's Posts at Rexpode and Hondshotte. The former is said to consist of about 800 Men. The Field-Marshal has communicated to His Royal Highness the Dispositions which he has made for this Purpose, and they offer every Prospect of Success.

Postscript, dated Furnes, August 21, 1793.

As the Army was approaching Ostend, I kept my Letter till this Day, in Hopes of being able to give some Account of Marshal Freytag's Operations. His Royal Highness has just received Information, that he has defeated the Enemy at Oost Cappelle,

pelle, Rexmode, and Hondschoot. He has taken Eleven Pieces of Cannon and 200 Prisoners, and killed about the same Number of Men. The Pursuit was continued to within a small Distance of Bergues.

There are on our Side about 40 killed and wounded.

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BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of AUGUST 27th, 1793.**Whitehall, August 27, 1793.*

THE Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, was this Morning received at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, *Camp near Dunkirk, August 24, 1793.*

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that His Royal Highness marched from Furnes, upon the Evening of the 22d, with the besieging Army, in order to attack the Camp of Ghivelde and approach the Town of Dunkirk. He advanced in Three Columns, the Cavalry along the Strand, a Column of Infantry upon the Road which leads by the Canal directly upon Ghivelde, and a Third to the Left. The Advanced Posts of the Enemy were driven back, with the Loss of Two or Three Men wounded; and Night coming on, the Enemy halted within a short Distance of the Village of Ghivelde. The Enemy abandoned their Camp in the Night. They afterwards quitted a Redoubt, in which they left Four Iron Guns, and the Army took up its Ground within a League of the Town. There was a great deal of Firing in the Evening at the Advanced

vanced Posts in the Gardens and Enclosures, which are in Front of the Camp and upon the *Dunes*, in which the Regiment of Starry and O'Donnell (Austrian) have had upwards of 50 Men killed and wounded; the Enemy were driven back, and this Morning every Thing is quiet. The Army will this Day approach nearer to the Town, and take up the Ground which it is to occupy during the Siege.

The Enemy have made an Opening in the Dyke of the Canal between Dunkirk and Bergues, by which Means they can inundate a great Part of the Country from the Sea. The Inundation made considerable Progress Yesterday, but it made little in the Night.

I am happy to inform you that Field-Marshal Freytag has taken Two of the Enemy's Posts, with Four Pieces of Cannon and 60 Prisoners, with very little Loss.

It is not in my Power to give a more detailed Account of the Successes of this Army. The Field-Marshal will transmit an Account of his Operations as soon as his other important Occupations will permit.

It is said that the Enemy are sending considerable Reinforcements from Lille to the Camp at Cassel.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
or AUGUST 28th, 1793.*

Whitehall, August 28, 1793.

THE following Dispatch was this Morning received from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department:

SIR, *Iefferinck's Hoeke, August 26, 1793.*
I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that His Royal Highness intended, upon the 24th, to attack the Enemy, who were still posted at some Distance from Dunkirk, in order to get Possession of the Ground which it was necessary to occupy previous to the Siege. They hastened the Execution of his Design by attacking the Out-Posts between the Canal of Furnes and the Sea. Lieutenant-General Dalton advanced with the Reserve, which was encamped upon that Side, to their Support. The Enemy were repulsed, and driven, with Loss, into the Town. One Piece of Cannon and a few Prisoners were taken. The Ardent of the Troops carried them further in the Pursuit than was intended,

intended, so that they came under the Cannon of the Place, by which Means a considerable Loss has been sustained. This was likelier to happen, and more difficult to be prevented, from the Nature of the Country, which is covered with Trees and strong Enclosures.

Lieutenant-General Dalton was killed with a Cannon Shot towards the Conclusion of the Attack. The Loss of this excellent Officer must be severely felt. The Courage and Ability, which he has displayed in the Course of many Campaigns, raised him to the highest Rank of Estimation in the Army in which he served.

His Royal Highness has likewise to lament that of Colonel Eld, of the Coldstream Regiment, and of other valuable Men. The Troops behaved with their usual Courage. The Two British Battalions which were engaged were commanded by Colonel Leigh and Major Mathews, and the Grenadier Battalion of the Hessians by Lieutenant-Colonel Wurmb. His Royal Highness is particularly sensible of the Exertions of Major-General Abercromby and Major-General Verneck, who were with the Advanced Guard, as likewise of those of Lieutenant-General Wurmb.

The Army have taken up the Ground which His Royal Highness intended they should occupy: The Advanced Posts within a short Distance of the Town. I have the Honor to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

P. S. In the Hurry of making up the last Dispatch, the Names of the Two Posts taken by Field-Marshal Freytag, and of the Bridge, could not be inserted. Those of the former are Warmarthe and Eckelsbech, and the latter Lefferinck's Hocke.

The Return of the Austrian Killed and Wounded has not yet been received, but is supposed to be about 170 Men.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
Esq. Esq. Esq.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the
British and Hessian Troops, in the Action of the
24th of August 1793.*

BRITISH.

Flank Battalion Foot Guards.—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 25 Rank and File, wounded.

Flank Battalion Infantry.—5 Rank and File, killed; 25 Ditto, wounded; 1 Ditto, missing.

Royal Artillery.—3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 7 Rank and File, wounded.

Total.—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 16 Rank and File, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 57 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Ditto, missing.

HESSIANS.

1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 13 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Lieutenants, 36 Rank and File, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

1st Regiment Foot Guards.—Captain Williams, wounded.

Coldstream.—Lieutenant-Colonel Eld, killed.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Wilson, wounded.

J. S. LEGER, Dep. Adj. Gen.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 10th,
1793.

Whitehall, September 10, 1793.

THE following Dispatch was this Morning received from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :

SIR, *Lefferinck's Hocke, September 7, 1793.*
I HAVE only Time, before the Departure of the Messenger, to have the Honor of informing you, that Field-Marshal Freytag attacked a Post of the Enemy at the Village of Arnecke upon the Morning of the 5th. A considerable Number of Men were killed, and Five Officers and upwards of 60 Men taken.

Upon the following Day the Enemy made an Attack upon the Whole of the Field-Marshal's Posts, as well from the Town of Bergues as from the Camp of Cassel. The Troops behaved with the utmost Bravery, and the Enemy were repulsed at Warmouthe, Esckelbeck, and several other Places; but, by Means of great Superiority of Numbers,

they got Possession of Bambecke, Rousbrugghe, and Poperinghe.

From the Loss of these Posts the Field-Marshal found himself under the Necessity of falling back, in the Night, upon Hondschoot, where he means to encamp this Day. I shall have the Honor of transmitting to you further Particulars as soon as I become acquainted with them.

Upon the Evening of the 6th the Enemy made a Sally from Dunkirk. Their Attack was chiefly directed against the Right, where they kept up a heavy Fire for some Time; but the 14th Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Major Ross, (Lieutenant-Colonel Doyle being ill,) and the Austrian Regiments of Staray and Jordis, being ordered up to support that Part of the Position, they were driven back into the Town. The Behaviour of the Troops is worthy of every Commendation.

I am sorry to add that the Loss has been considerable, though that of the Enemy was much greater. I enclose a Return of that which the British Troops have sustained; that of the Austrians is about 150 Men; the Hessians were very little engaged.

It is with infinite Regret I must add, that Colonel Moncrieff has received a Wound of the most dangerous Kind. The Loss of an Officer of Spirit, Activity, and Genius like his must ever be severely felt; and it is particularly to be lamented at the present Moment.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Second Brigade of British Infantry, September 6, 1793.

14th Regiment.—1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 8 Privates, killed: 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Ensigns, 1 Serjeant,

Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Drummer, 35 Privates, wounded.

37th Regiment.—1 Ensign, killed; 3 Privates, wounded.

53d Ditto.—4 Privates, wounded.

Total.—1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 8 Privates, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Ensigns, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Drummer, 42 Privates, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Ensign M'Donald, killed; Captain Garnier, Lieutenant M'Kenzie, Ensigns Elrington, Smith, and Williams, wounded.

Volunteers Day and M'Grath, wounded.

ALEX. HOPE, Brig. Major.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF SEPTEMBER 12th, 1793.*

Whitehall, September 11, 1793.

MR. RICHARD LAWRY, Acting Lieutenant of His Majesty's Fire-Ship the Comet, dispatched by Rear-Admiral Macbride, from Gravelines Pitts, arrived this Afternoon, at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with a Dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, of which the following is a Copy :

SIR, *Furnes, September 9, 1793.*

IT is with extreme Sorrow that I have to acquaint you with the unfortunate Event of an Attack which the French Army made upon that of Field-Marshal Freytag, upon the 8th instant. The latter was posted, as I have had the Honor of informing you, at Hondschoote, the Right upon the Canal, the Left extending towards Leyrel.

The Enemy had made an Attack the preceding Evening, in which they had been repulsed; but upon that Day attacking upon every Point, notwithstanding the greatest Exertions of Bravery in the

the Troops, and of Ability in General Walmoden, who then commanded them, they succeeded in forcing the Centre of his Line. He retired behind the small Canal which runs from Balsam to Steenkirk.

The Loss has been very severe. His Royal Highness has not as yet received any Return, nor have any further Particulars been transmitted. Many gallant Officers have fallen. The whole Loss in the different Actions is supposed to be near 1500 in Killed, Wounded, and Missing; that of the Enemy has been unquestionably greater. Three Pieces of Cannon, and between 2 and 300 Prisoners have been taken. I understand that the Hanoverians have lost the same Number of Cannon.

Upon the 7th His Royal Highness sent Two Battalions of Hessians to General Walmoden's Support; but finding that Aid to be ineffectual, he was reduced to the Necessity of collecting his whole Force, by abandoning the Position he had taken near Dunkirk. Thirty-two of the heavy Guns, and Part of the Stores provided for the Siege, were left behind, there being no Means of carrying them off. The Army marched last Night, and encamped this Morning near Adinkerque.

It appears that the Enemy had collected Force for this Enterprise from every Quarter of the Country, from the Armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, and particularly that which had occupied the *Camp de Cesar*. They were commanded by General Houcharde, who is said by the Prisoners, (though with what Degree of Truth cannot be ascertained,) to have been mortally wounded at Rexpoede.

In the Retreat upon the Night of the 6th, His Royal Highness Prince Adolphus and the Field-Marshal were, for a short Time, in the Possession of the Enemy. A Patrole of Cavalry, which ought to have been in their Front, having taken another Road, they went into the Village of Rexpoede, through

through which one of the Columns was to pass, but which was then occupied by the Enemy. His Royal Highness was slightly wounded with a Sword upon the Head and Arm; but I have the Satisfaction to say, that no bad Consequences are to be apprehended. The Field-Marshal was wounded in the Head, and, I am happy to add, only in the same Degree. He has, however, been unable, since that Time, to take the Command of the Army. Captain Ouslar, one of His Royal Highness's Aides-de-Camp, was killed, and another, Captain Wangenheim, very severely wounded.

From this Situation His Royal Highness and the Field-Marshal were relieved by the Intrepidity and Presence of Mind of General Walmoden, who, upon discovering the Enemy were in Possession of Rexpoede, had immediately collected a Body of Troops, attacked it without Hesitation, and defeated them with great Slaughter.

I must repeat that nothing could exceed the Steadiness and good Behaviour of the Troops in these repeated Engagements. Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine commanded the Rear-Guard, and much is due to his Conduct and Military Skill.

The Enemy made a Sortie on the Night, and another on the Evening of the 8th; in both of which they were repulsed without much Loss on our Side.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

JA. MURRAY, Adj. General.

P. S. The Cavalry, from the Nature of the Country, have been very little engaged.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.*

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF SEPTEMBER 13th, 1793.*Whitehall, September 12, 1793.*

THE following Dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, was this Evening received by Express at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department:

SIR, *Furnes, September 10, 1793.*
I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that, in consequence of Information received this Morning from Ypres, stating that that important Place was attacked, and that it stood in Need of immediate Assistance, His Royal Highness determined to go to its Relief. The Troops were already marched, when Intelligence was received of the Enemy having fallen back to Bailleul. This Retreat seems to have been occasioned by a successful Attack which was made upon the 8th, by General Beaulieu, upon their Posts near Lille.

In consequence of this the Troops have returned to their former Camp.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas,

&c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF SEPTEMBER 14th, 1793.*

Whitehall, September 13, 1793.

BY Advices from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in the Mediterranean, received this Evening, dated Victory, off the Islands of Hières, the 25th of August 1793, it appears that an Intercourse had taken Place between his Lordship and Commissioners from Toulon and Marseilles: That Lord Hood had published a Preliminary Declaration and Proclamation, and received a Paper in Answer, of which Copies are subjoined. And by subsequent Accounts from Captain Nelson, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Agamemnon, dated August 31, off Oneglia, to Mr. Trevor, His Majesty's Minister at the Court of Turin, it appears that a Treaty relative to Toulon was brought to a Conclusion, and that on the 28th, Lord Hood's Fleet landed 1500 Men, and took Possession of the Batteries at the Mouth of the Harbour. The French Fleet hawled into the Inner Road, and on the 29th, the British Fleet and the Fleet of Spain, which joined on the same Day, anchored in the Outer Road of Toulon. It is added that Marseilles has been taken by the Republican Troops under General Corteau.

PRELIMI-

PRELIMINARY DECLARATION.

IF a candid and explicit Declaration in Favour of Monarchy is made at Toulon and Marseilles, and the Standard of Royalty hoisted, the Ships in the Harbour dismantled, and the Port and Forts provisionally at my Disposition, so as to allow of the Egress and Regress with Safety, the People of Provence shall have all the Assistance and Support His Britannic Majesty's Fleet under my Command can give; and not an Atom of private Property of any Individual shall be touched, but protected, having no other View than that of restoring Peace to a great Nation upon just, liberal, and honourable Terms: This must be the Ground-Work of the Treaty.

And whenever Peace takes place, which I hope and trust will be soon, the Port, with all the Ships in the Harbour, and Forts of Toulon, shall be restored to France, with the Stores of every Kind, agreeable to the Schedule that may be delivered.

Given on board His Britannic Majesty's Ship Victory, off Toulon, this 23d of August 1793.

(Signed) HOOD.

PROCLAMATION, by the Right Honorable Samuel Lord Hood, Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Squadron in the Mediterranean, &c. &c. &c. to the Inhabitants in the Towns and Provinces in the South of France.

DURING Four Years you have been involved in a Revolution which has plunged you in Anarchy, and rendered you a Prey to factious Leaders. After having destroyed your Government, trampled under Foot the Laws, assassinated the Virtuous, and authorized the Commission of Crimes, they have endeavoured to propagate throughout Europe their destructive System of every social Order. They have

have constantly held forth to you the Idea of Liberty, while they have been robbing you of it. Every where they have preached Respect to Persons and Property, and every where, in their Name, it has been violated ; they have amused you with the Sovereignty of the People, which they have constantly usurped ; they have declaimed against the Abuses of Royalty, in order to establish their Tyranny upon the Fragments of a Throne still reeking with the Blood of your legitimate Sovereign. Frenchmen ! you groan under the Pressure of Want, and the Privation of all Specie ; your Commerce and your Industry are annihilated, your Agriculture is checked, and the Want of Provisions threatens you with a horrible Famine ! Behold, then, the faithful Picture of your wretched Condition ; a Situation so dreadful sensibly afflicts the Coalesced Powers ; they see no other Remedy but the Re-establishment of the French Monarchy. It is for this, and the Acts of Aggression committed by the Executive Power of France, that we have armed in Conjunction with the other Coalesced Powers. After mature Reflection upon these leading Objects, I come to offer you the Force with which I am entrusted by my Sovereign, in order to spare the further Effusion of human Blood, to crush with Promptitude the Factious, to re-establish a regular Government in France, and thereby maintain Peace and Tranquillity in Europe. Decide, therefore, definitively, and with precision. Trust your Hopes to the Generosity of a *loyal* and *free* Nation. In its Name I have just given an unequivocal Testimony to the well disposed Inhabitants of Marseilles, by granting to the Commissioners sent on board the Fleet under my Command a Passport for procuring a Quantity of Grain, of which this great Town now stands so much in Need. Be explicit, and I fly to your Succour, in order to break

break the Chain which surrounds you, and to be the Instrument of making many Years of Happiness succeed to Four Years of Misery and Anarchy, in which your deluded Country has been involved.

Given on board His Britannic Majesty's Ship Victory, off Toulon, the 23d Day of August 1793.

(Signed) HOOD.

By Command of the Admiral,

(Signed) JOHN M'ARTHUR.

DECLARATION *made to Admiral Lord Hood.*

THE General Committee of the Sections of Toulon having read the Proclamation of Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Squadron, together with his Preliminary Declaration, and after having communicated these Two Papers to all the Citizens of the Town of Toulon, united in Sections,

Considering that France is torn by Anarchy, and that it is impossible to exist longer a Prey to the Factions with which the Country is agitated, without its total Destruction;

Considering that the Southern Departments, after having made long Efforts to resist the Oppression of a Party of factious Men, who have conspired to ruin them, find themselves drained and deprived of all Resources to annihilate this Coalition of the evil-disposed;

Considering, in short, that, determined not to submit to the Tyranny of a Convention that has sworn to ruin the Nation, the People of Toulon, and those of Marseilles, would rather have Recourse to the Generosity of a loyal People, who has manifested the Desire of protecting the true Frenchmen against the Anarchists who wish to ruin them,

DECLARE TO ADMIRAL Hood,

I. That the unanimous Wish of the Inhabitants of Toulon is to reject a Constitution which does

not promote their Happiness, to adopt a Monarchic Government, such as it was originally by the Constituent Assembly of 1789, and, in Consequence, they have proclaimed Louis XVII. Son of Louis XVI. KING, and have sworn to acknowledge him, and no longer suffer the Despotism of the Tyrants which at this Time govern France.

II. That the White Flag shall be hoisted the Instant the English Squadron anchors in the Road of Toulon, and it will there meet the most friendly Reception.

III. That the Ships of War now in the Road will be disarmed according to Admiral Hood's Wishes.

IV. That the Citadel and the Forts of the Coast shall be provisionally at the Disposal of the said Admiral; but, for the better establishing the Union which ought to exist between the Two People, it is requested that the Garrison shall be composed of an equal Number of French and English, and that, nevertheless, the Command shall devolve to the English.

V. The People of Toulon trust the English Nation will furnish speedily a Force sufficient to assist in repelling the Attacks with which they are at this Moment threatened by the Army of Italy, which marches towards Toulon, and by that of General Carteau, who directs his Forces against Marseilles.

VI. That the People of Toulon, full of Confidence in the generous Offers of Admiral Hood, trust that all those who held Civil and Military Employments shall be continued in their Places, and shall not be annoyed in their respective Occupations.

VII. That the Subsistence and Succours of every Kind, of which Toulon stands so much in Need, will be assured to the Inhabitants by the Combined Fleet of the Powers coalesced.

VIII. That when Peace will have been re-established in France, the Ships and Forts which will be

be put into the Hands of the English shall be restored to the French Nation in the same State they were in when the Inventory was delivered.

It is according to this Declaration, if approved by Admiral Hood, that the Toulonese will regard themselves, with good Heart and Will, as belonging to the English and the other Powers Coalesced, and by whose Succour will be brought about that Peace after which they have panted so long.

(Signed) BAUDEAL, President.
 REBOUL, Vice-President.
 REYNAUD, Secretary.
 LA POYPE VERTRIEUX.
 DEYDIER CADEL.
 ANDRAW.
 VIALIS.
 BARTHELEMY, Commissary of the Department.
 POSSEL.
 FOURNIER.
 GRIVAL.
 BTE. DEVANT.
 ANTOINE GABERT.
 PORTE.
 JOFFRE, Commissary of the Municipality.
 L. CADIERE, Commissary of the Municipality.
 C. GARIBOW.
 BOULLEMENT.
 FERRAND.
 CHAUSSEGROS, Commandant of Arms.
 BURGUES.
 RICHAUD, Commissary of the Municipality.
 MEIFRUND, President of the Municipality.
 BERTRAND.
 SICARD.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 14th,
1793.

Whitehall, September 14, 1793.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Elgin, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Brussels, to the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Bermerain, September 11, 1793.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that this Morning La Quesnoy has surrendered to the Troops of His Imperial Majesty. At Midnight the Town ceased Firing, and an Officer came out with the Terms on which the Garrison proposed to capitulate. These Terms were rejected, in so far as they deviated from the Point which General Clairfayt had resolved to insist upon, namely, that the Garrison should be Prisoners of War. This Condition, though combated, did not appear unexpected; and the Officer, on quitting General Clairfayt, gave Assurances that the Stipulations he had consented to would be accepted.

At the Moment of dispatching my Messenger the Capitulation is not actually signed: But as

Prince

Prince Cobourg, General Clairfayt, and Count Mercy, have severally confirmed to me the Surrender, and authorised me to communicate it to your Lordship, I hope my doing so will not appear hasty.

The Garrison is to march out on the 13th Instant.

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BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF SEPTEMBER 16th, 1793.*

Admiralty-Office, September 15, 1793.

LORD HUGH CONWAY, Captain of His Majesty's Ship the Leviathan, arrived here this Day with a Dispatch from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Philip Stephens, Esq; of which the following is a Copy :

*Victory, in the Outer Road of Toulon,
SIR, August 29, 1793.*

IN my Letter of the 25th, (of which I herewith send a Duplicate, and also of its Enclosures,) I had the Honor to acquaint you, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the Situation of Things at Toulon and Marseilles : Since that several Messages have passed between me and the Sections of Toulon ; and having Assurances that they had proclaimed Louis XVII. King, and had sworn to acknowledge him, and no longer suffer the Despotism of the Tyrants which at this Time govern France, and that they would be zealous in their Endeavours to restore Peace to their distracted and calamitous Country, I came to the

the Resolution of landing 1500 Men, and take Possession of the Forts which command the Ships in the Road. St. Julien, a turbulent hot-headed Democrat, (to whom the Seamen had given the Command of the Fleet in the Room of Trogoffe,) had the Command of the Forts on the Left of the Harbour, and declared Resistance.

In all Enterprizes of War, Danger, more or less, is to be expected, and must be submitted to: But impressed with the great Importance of taking Possession of Toulon, the great Fort of Malgue, and others on the Main, in shortening the War, I fully relied that, in case my Endeavours should not succeed, I should be justified in running some Risk, being conscious I acted to the best of my Judgment as a faithful Servant to my King and Country; therefore, at Midnight on the 27th, I made the necessary Arrangements for putting the Troops on Shore as near as possible to the great Fort, without their being molested by those Batteries in the Hands of St. Julien, under the immediate Protection of the Meleager and Tartar, supported by the Egmont, Robust, Courageux, and Colossus, which were all in the Fort by Noon on the 28th;—and I authorised Captain Elphinstone to land and enter, at the Head of the Troops, the Fort of Malgue, and to take upon him the Charge and Command as Governor; and directed Captain Dickson, on his anchoring, to send a Flag, with peremptory Notice to St. Julien, that such Ships as did not immediately proceed into the Inner Harbour, and put their Powder on Shore, should be treated as Enemies. All but Seven, whose Crews ran off with St. Julien, removed in the Course of the Day.

It is impossible for me to express my Obligation to Don Langara, adequate to my Feelings of it, for the singular Honor of his implicit Confidence in and good Opinion of me in the Promptitude His Excellency manifested to comply with the Wishes contained in my Second Letter; as His Excellency

was not content with sending Admiral Gravina, but came with his whole Squadron except Four, which he left to bring a Body of Troops from the Army at Rosellon, and made his Appearance from the Deck of the Victory as the Troops from His Majesty's Squadron under my Command were in the Act of Landing. Admiral Gravina came on board; and upon my explaining to him the Necessity of as many Spanish Troops being put on Shore immediately as could be spared, he told me he was authorised by his Admiral to pay Attention to any Request I should make, and undertook to prepare 1000 at least, to be landed this Morning under the Protection of the Four Ships I had ordered to anchor, and were all in the Fort before Twelve o'Clock.

I herewith transmit a Copy of Don Langara's Letter, in Answer to mine of the 25th.

The Corps of Carteau has been at Marseilles, and committed all Manner of Enormities, and is now on its March to Toulon, expecting to join the Army near at Hand from Italy. The former consists of 10,000 Men; the Number of the latter is not ascertained, but, be it more or less, I trust the Whole will make no Impression even upon the Town of Toulon; upon the Fort of Malgue I am pretty confident they cannot do it.

Information has just been sent me, that Carteau has planned to send away from Marseilles all the Money as well as Merchandise in the Town: The former is said to consist of Four Millions of Livres; but I have planned to prevent him, by having sent off to Marseilles Two Ships of the Line, with Orders not to suffer any Vessel to sail, and I am now sending Two Frigates which I could not spare before.

After having taken Possession of Toulon and the Forts, I judged it expedient to issue another Proclamation, which Captain Elphinstone tells me has had a very happy Effect; a Copy of which I also enclose.

The

The Knowledge of this Event to the King and His Majesty's Ministers appears to me of that Magnitude that I think it expedient to adopt Two Modes of Conveyance, one by the Way of Barcelona, and the other Genoa.

Lord Hugh Conway has the Charge of one Dispatch, and the Honorable Captain Waldegrave the other, who will be able to inform His Majesty's Ministers at those Places they may pass of the Allied Powers.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) HOOD.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

PROCLAMATION, by the Right Honorable Samuel Lord Hood, Vice-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Squadron in the Mediterranean, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the Sections of Toulon have, by their Commissioners to me, made a solemn Declaration in Favour of Monarchy, have proclaimed Louis XVII. Son of the late Louis XVI. their lawful King, and have sworn to acknowledge him, and no longer suffer the Despotism of the Tyrants which at this Time govern France, but will do their utmost to establish Monarchy, as accepted by their late Sovereign in 1789, and restore Peace to their distracted and calamitous Country.

I do hereby repeat what I have already declared to the People of the South of France, that I take Possession of Toulon, and hold it in Trust only for LOUIS XVII. until Peace shall be re-established in France, which I hope and trust will be soon.

Given on board His Britannic Majesty's Ship Victory, off Toulon, the 28th of August 1793.

(Signed) HOOD.

By Command of the Admiral,

(Signed) JOHN M'ARTHUR, Sec.

Most

Most EXCELLENT LORD,

I HAVE received your Excellency's much esteemed Letter, with the Intelligence therein-mentioned, and enclosing a Copy of your Proclamation. In consequence I cannot resist taking the greatest Interest in the common Cause; and considering the Effects that might result from my not taking Advantage of so favourable an Opportunity, I have determined to proceed immediately in View of your Squadron; and, at the same Time, I dispatched an Express to the Commander in Chief of the Army in Rosellon, desiring that he would embark in Four Ships, which I left for that Purpose, 2 or 3000 of the best Troops, to be employed as your Excellency wishes in the Operations you have pointed out.

May God preserve you a Thousand Years,
Most Excellent Lord, &c. &c. &c.

JUAN DE LANGARA & HUARTE.

*On board of the Mexicano, off the Coast of
Rosellon, the 26th of August 1793.*

Admiral Lord Hood.

Whitehall, September 16, 1793.

CAPTAIN ROBINSON, of the Brilliant Frigate, arrived Yesterday Evening at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with the following Dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York:

SIR, *Dixmude, September 14, 1793.*
I TAKE the Opportunity of Captain Robinson, of the Brilliant Frigate, going to England to inform you, that the Dutch Posts upon the Lys were forced by the Enemy upon the 12th. In consequence

sequence of this the Troops of the Republic have abandoned Menin, and have fallen back upon Bruges and Ghent. His Royal Highness means to march this Day to Thouroute.

Accounts were received this Morning that an Engagement had taken place at Villers en Couchée, near Quesnoy, in which the French were defeated, with the Loss of 3000 Men and 11 Pieces of Cannon.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

B U L L E T I N

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 21st,
1793.*

Whitehall, September 21, 1793.

THIS Morning one of His Majesty's Messengers arrived at the Office of the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with Dispatches from the Earl of Elgin, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Brussels, of which the following is an Extract :

St. Amand, September 16, 1793.

I HAVE the Honor of enclosing to your Lordship the Report of the Recapture of Menin, as sent in by General Beaulieu to Prince Cobourg.

September 15, 1793.

THIS Morning the French, to the Number of 12 or 14,000 Men, advanced from Wevelghem to Bisselghem, where they attacked the Advanced Posts on the Left of General Beaulieu's Army. The Attack was brisk, and would have completely succeeded on the Side of the French, if General Beaulieu had not sent speedy and successive Reinforcements to the Post of Bisselghem. The French had then Recourse to their numerous Artillery, in order to

to dislodge the Austrians from their Position behind the Landerbeg; and they would have been successful there, if they had not suddenly found their Left turned by a Body of Austrian Infantry, headed by Captain Malksham, of the Regiment of Beaulieu, who attacked them with Cannon on the Left Flank, and also in the Rear. This Movement of the Austrians on the Left Flank of the French had such an Effect upon the latter, that they began to give Way. General Beaulieu then availing himself of this Circumstance, charged them in Front, and put them totally to flight. They retreated towards Menin. General Beaulieu having collected his Cavalry, which had routed the French, waited for Reports from his Right, in order to be assured that he might pursue the Enemy without Interruption. The Reports arrived about One o'Clock, P. M. In consequence, General Beaulieu, without a Moment's Hesitation, marched towards Menin; the rather as he had learnt that General Ehrbach, with Four Battalions and Eight Squadrons, was on his March from Rouflaer. In the Pursuit General Beaulieu's Advanced Guard had several Skirmishes, in which it had constantly the Advantage, repulsing the Enemy quite to the Gates of Menin. At Four in the Afternoon General Beaulieu arrived with his whole Corps under the Walls of that Town, and attacked the French with Cannon; at the same Time he assaulted the Ramparts near the Gate of Rouflaer, when the French, without any further Resistance, totally abandoned the Place, and passed the Lys with Precipitation, leaving at the Bridge only a weak Rear-Guard, which was entirely killed or taken by the Austrian Troops, who entered at the Gate of Courtray. In this Interval General Ehrbach arrived with his Corps, and immediately passed the Lys. Two English Squadrons joined the Austrian Hussars in the Pursuit of the French, who retreated towards Roncq. In this Action we lost

lost about 100 Men killed or wounded. The Loss of the French is between 4 and 500 Men. We are not able at present to compute the Number of Prisoners. At the Departure of the Messenger, who brought this agreeable Intelligence, about 150 were arrived in the Square of Menin, together with Two Pieces of Cannon, and Eighteen Ammunition Waggons.

Whitehall, September 21, 1793.

THE following Dispatch from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, was this Afternoon received at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :

SIR, *Menin, September 17, 1793.*

I HAD the Honor of informing you, that upon the Retreat of the Dutch Troops from Menin, His Royal Highness intended to march upon Thouroute, in order to oppose the further Progress of the Enemy, and to act in Conjunction with General Beaulieu, who commanded a Corps of Austrians near Courtray.

This March was executed upon the 14th. Lieutenant-General Ehrbach, with Two Battalions of Austrians and Two of Hessian Infantry, and Four Squadrons of British Cavalry, under the Command of Major-General Harcourt, was ordered to advance the same Day to Rouselaire. Upon the 15th, the Main Body of the Army advanced to Rouselaire, and Lieutenant-General Ehrbach's Corps to Ledeghem, it being His Royal Highness's Intention to attack the Enemy, and force them to re-pass the Lys. Information was received at Rouselaire of the Prince of Cobourg's being in March towards Lille with a large Body of Troops, which His

His Serene Highness had put in Motion, as soon as he had learnt that Menin was evacuated.

During the March of the Army, the Enemy had attacked General Beaulieu's Advanced Posts; Eight Battalions we sent to his Support; but the Enemy had been repulsed before their Arrival.

This appears to have been only intended to cover their Retreat, as they had begun to evacuate Menin early in the Morning. In the Course of the Day they entirely abandoned that important Post, which was taken Possession of in the Evening by Lieutenant-General Ehrbach. Yesterday the Army marched again. A Camp was taken near Menin, and the Advanced Posts pushed on to Werwick, which the Enemy had likewise abandoned, so that by these Movements Austrian Flanders has been protected, and this Part of it recovered.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

Admiralty Office, September 21, 1793.

A LETTER hath this Day been received from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Victory, in the Outer Road of Toulon, the 1st Instant, of which the following is an Extract:

YESTERDAY Afternoon a Part of Carteaux's Army, consisting of 750 Men, approached near Toulon. Captain Elphinstone, whom I had appointed Governor of the Great Fort of Malgue and its Dependencies, marched out, at the Head of 600 Troops, and put it to the Rout, took Four Pieces of Cannon, their Ammunition, &c.

Herewith I have the Honor to send you Governor Elphinstone's Letter; and most exceedingly lament the Loss of a very excellent Officer, Major Douglas, whom

whom I had appointed Fort-Major, and whose Zeal for going out with the Troops could not be restrained. The Ball entered his Breast, and was extracted at the Shoulder Blade. He died last Night.

Upon the Troops leaving the Fort the appointed Signal was made for a Number of Seamen that were kept ready, and 400 were on Shore immediately to put the Fort out of Danger.

Rear-Admiral Goodall has taken upon him the Charge and Command of Governor of Toulon, and Rear-Admiral Gravina that of Commandant of the Troops.

The Signal is this Moment for the Convoy's being in Sight, with a considerable Body of Spanish Troops from the Army in Roussillon.

MY LORD, *Toulon, August 31, 1793.*

IN consequence of the Information I had the Honor to send your Lordship Yesterday Forenoon, and the repeated Applications which I had received from the Committee of War and Safety, I thought proper to send out a Patrole towards Ollouiles to reconnoitre the Enemy, and to examine their Force; at the same Time I ordered 300 British, and the same Number of Spanish Troops, to be under Arms, and I directed the Committee of War to furnish a Proportion of their best Troops, and Six Pieces of Cannon, with Ammunition and Waggons, to be in Readiness. About Three o'Clock the Patrole returned with some Peasants, who had been wounded by the Enemy's Dragoons, who informed me that certain Troops of Carteaux were posted at Senary and l'Ollouiles, about Five Miles from hence, to the Amount of 600 Men, with Ten Pieces of Cannon, and a few Cavalry, I instantly marched out with the British and Spanish Troops, taking the Road to Ollouiles, having Four Guides along with me (belonging to that Place), and having left Directions that the French Troops, with

with the Cannon, &c. should instantly follow. On the Road I met wounded Peasants, who informed me that their whole Force was now posted in Ollouiles. When we approached within Half a Mile of that Place, I observed a Party of the Enemy endeavouring to gain an Eminence on our Right. I detached Captain Haddon and Wemys, of the 11th Regiment of Foot, to prevent this, and to advance with their Parties, keeping Possession of the high Grounds, and sent Lieutenant Knight, with a Party of the same Regiment, on the like Service to the Left, both of which Duties were admirably executed. I then advanced with the Aid-de-Camp to reconnoitre the Enemy's Situation, and found they were posted in the Village of l'Ollouiles, upon the Side of a steep Hill, a deep Ravine in their Front, with a Stone Bridge over it, defended with Two Pieces of Cannon, and the Windows filled with Musketry ; about Two Hundred Yards further up the Hill, at a ruinous Castle, there were Two more Pieces of Cannon, and the Walls of the Vineyards lined with Musketry. It was now half-past Six in the Evening, without any Appearance of the French Troops or the Cannon from Toulon ; it became therefore necessary either to attack immediately or to retire ; I preferred the former, and ordered the flanking Party to keep up an incessant Firing upon the Cannon at the Bridge ; I then ordered the Column, under Cover of a Stone Wall, cautiously to advance within Two Hundred Yards, and then, being open to the Fire of the Enemy, to rush forward, which was executed under a very severe Fire ; when the Enemy instantly abandoned their Posts on all Quarters, leaving us in Possession of their Cannon, Horses, and Ammunition, Two Stand of Colours, Drums, &c. They were pursued up a very steep Hill to the further End of the Village. It was now become nearly Dark, and the Ammunition was expended, which

induced me to order the Troops to occupy the Eminence, as we were in an unknown Country, and abandoned by the Guides (who fled upon the first Fire). After halting for an Hour I led the Troops back to Toulon, with the Prisoners and Cannon taken from the Enemy ; and on the Road we met the French Troops and the Cannon which ought to have left Toulon with us, but which, unfortunately, had been delayed. From the Information that we received in the Village, and from the Prisoners, we found that we had beaten the *Elite* of Carteaux' Army, consisting of between 7 and 800 Men, and some Cavalry, which had been sent from Marfeilles for the Purpose of overawing Toulon, and that they expected to have been joined the next Day by 400 Men, and Eight Pieces of Cannon. In this little Affair it becomes my Duty to inform your Lordship, that the Conduct of the Troops, those of His Majesty as well as those of the King of Spain, was highly meritorious. Captain Moncrief, of the 11th, Commandant of the British Troops, headed the Column with a Degree of Intrepidity worthy of Imitation ; and Don Monteiro, Commandant of the Spanish Troops, conducted himself with equal Valour. But the Credit of the Day was chiefly derived from the great Exertion and gallant Behaviour of Captain Douglas, Town-Major of Toulon ; and it is with Grief I add, that he was mortally wounded, and is since dead : In my Mind, the King's Service has sustained a great Loss. The Conduct of Ensign Forster, of the 30th Regiment, my Aid-de-Camp, was such as to give me the fullest Satisfaction, and hope will render him an Object of Attention.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Right Hon. Lord Hood, Vice-Admiral
of the Red, &c. &c. &c.

BRITISH

BRITISH.

Captain Douglas, of the 11th Regiment, killed.
 11th Regiment.—1 Serjeant, 6 Privates, wounded.
 25th Ditto.—3 Privates, wounded.
 Marines.—3 Privates, wounded.

SPANIARDS.

Three Killed. Three Wounded.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 24th,
1793.

Whitehall, September 24, 1793.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Yarmouth to the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs. Dated Maikammer, September 15, 1793.

A N Aid-de-Camp of the Duke of Brunswick is just arrived, with an Account that the Duke of Brunswick was Yesterday attacked by the French near Pirmazens, but that, by a very judicious Manœuvre, he turned their Flank so completely as to surround them, when they threw down their Arms and surrendered themselves Prisoners of War, to the Amount of 3000. He took 27 Pieces of Cannon and Two Howitzers. The Number of the Dead cannot be ascertained, as the Duke was left in the Pursuit. He also was so fortunate, in the Course of the Operations, as to burn the Baggage and Tents of another Body of French, encamped near Bitche. While the Duke was so well employed on one Side, General Kalkreuth was attacked in another Quarter, but very faintly; and the Action concluded by his cutting to Pieces the Regiment emphatically called *Les Sans Culottes*, and taking 67 Men of another Corps.



BULLETIN

FROM THE

R 24th,
 LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 28th,
 1793.

Whitehall, September 28, 1793.

BY a Dispatch received last Night from the Right Honorable Lord Mulgrave, dated Toulon, September 8, 1793, it appears that his Lordship had arrived there on the 6th, and had been desired by Lord Hood to take upon himself the Command of the Troops until His Majesty's Pleasure should be known. It further appears that one of the Advanced Posts appearing to be out of the regular Military Line of Defence, it had been determined to evacuate it, but before the Order for carrying that Measure into Execution arrived, Carteaux, the General of the Republican Party, (who had collected about 5000 Men from Marseilles and Nice to harass this Garrison,) attacked the Post, and drove back the Spaniards who had occupied it with the Loss of 35 Men, killed, 2 Officers, and 20 Men, wounded, 1 Officer and 15 Men, missing. Of Two Priests, who went out after the Action to give Absolution to the Wounded, one has been found murdered, and the other is missing. The Corps at this Post consisted of 400 Spanish Troops, and 150 of the French National Guards from Toulon. A Detachment of the British Brigade were marched out of Toulon to cover their Retreat, which Service they performed without Difficulty, having only One Private Soldier wounded.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 5th, 1793.

Whitehall, October 5, 1793.

Extract of a Letter received Yesterday by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the Right Honorable Lord Mulgrave, dated Toulon, September 16, 1793.

NOTHING of Importance has occurred since my Letter of September 8. The Enemy have been constantly in Sight, and have pushed their Patroles very near our Out-Posts, from whom we have occasionally taken a few Prisoners; but we have remained on our Part constantly on the Defensive, to avoid fatiguing the Troops, who continue in good Health. The Redoubts and Forts at the Out-Posts are in general so considerably strengthened as to leave little to apprehend from any offensive Efforts of the Enemy; though no Part of the Reinforcements, which were required from different Quarters, were arrived.

On the 15th the Enemy marched a considerable Corps of Troops, of which about 400 Infantry and 200 Cavalry passed in Sight of our Posts from the East Side of the Town, to reinforce Carteaux' Main Body, which is posted on the Hills to the

Westward. I am certain of the cordial Co-operation of the Spanish Admiral Gravina, who commands the Troops of his Nation on Shore, and whose active Zeal, accommodating Disposition, and even Temper, give every possible Facility to the Execution of the Public Service, and the Support of the Common Cause.

It is with the highest Satisfaction I inform you that the British Troops have very particularly distinguished themselves by their moderate Conduct and orderly Behaviour. From the Inhabitants I have hitherto only heard Praises of their good Order.

Whitehall, October 5, 1793.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Elgin, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Brussels, to the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Haumont, September 29, 1793.

It is with the utmost Satisfaction that I have it in my Power to inform your Lordship of the complete Success with which His Serene Highness Prince Cobourg has this Day passed the Sambre, driven into the entrenched Camp of Maubenge all the detached Corps of French, and formed the Investment of the Camp and Fortrefs.

The Army was in March at Day-break. General Clairfayt's Column crossed at Brelaimort, and having met with very little Resistance, was, in a very short Time, in the Position, which according to the Disposition it was meant to take, between Aulnois and Baschamp.

The Column of General Colloredo crossed at Pont and Haumont, and so effectually were the Enemy surprised in the Camp of St. Remy Malbati, that their Tents and Baggage were taken. The Rout soon began, but the Pursuit was interrupted

by great Inequalities in the Ground, and, accordingly, the Loss of the French in Killed and Wounded, and in Prisoners, did not exceed the Number of 200 Men. The Austrians, however, took Nine Pieces of Cannon. General Colloredo has pitched his Camp between Haumont and the Bois de Beaufort, both of which he occupies.

General de la Tour crossed the Sambre between Jeumont and Marpeut, and with a Degree of Success similar to that of General Colloredo's Column, as he surprised the Enemy's Camp at Bequignies. He took some Prisoners and Two Pieces of Cannon; and as his March was not much impeded by the Nature of the Country, he killed 300 Men. He has advanced to Cefontaine, where he has taken up his Position: He occupies the Forest of Bonpere, near Ronfies, and his Left Flank extends by Terrere la Petite, towards the Corps of General Colloredo, with whom he is at this Moment forming a Junction. Colonel Seckendorff, who marched from Charleroy, has advanced without much Resistance to Collnet.

Prince Cobourg's Head-Quarters are at Haumont.

In a Word, every Object proposed in this Enterprise has been obtained, and with the Loss of 50 Men, killed and wounded: Two or Three Officers are slightly wounded.

B U L L E T I N

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF OCTOBER 12th,
1793.

Whitehall, October 12, 1793.

BY Accounts from the Right Honorable Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the Bath, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples, dated the 17th of September, it appears, that on the 11th Captain Nelson, in His Majesty's Ship Agamemnon, arrived there with Dispatches from Lord Hood, dated off Toulon the 27th of August, and a Letter, of the 31st, from Lord Hugh Conway, who had left Toulon in the Possession of Lord Hood, and met with Captain Nelson at Sea, that Sir William Hamilton having communicated this Intelligence to General Acton, 2000 of His Sicilian Majesty's best Troops were embarked on the 16th on board of Two Line of Battle Ships, Two Frigates, Two Corvettes, and One Neapolitan Transport Vessel: That a Spanish Frigate, returning to Toulon, had likewise taken some of the Troops on board; that Three more Battalions were that Night to embark at Gaeta, on board of Two Neapolitan Frigates, Two Brigantines, and Nine large Polacres: That, in a Week

Week or Ten Days, the Neapolitan Government were to send off to Toulon the remaining Ships, and 2000 more Men, with Thirty Pieces of Regimental Artillery, and Plenty of Provisions; and that, should the Wind remain as it then was, those Succours might reach Toulon in Five Days or sooner.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE or OCTOBER 19th,
1793.

Madrid, October 2, 1793.

INTELLIGENCE has been received here, that, on the 22d of September, General Ricardos obtained a complete Victory over the French near Truillas. The only Particulars yet known are, that the Enemy began the Attack, in Five Columns, at Seven o'Clock in the Morning; that they were repulsed and defeated by the Spanish Cavalry, and by the Columns of Infantry which were ordered out, under the Command of Don Juan Courten, and the Count De la Union; that the Loss of the Spaniards was very small, but that of the Enemy was estimated, on the Whole, at 5 or 6000 Men, including about 1500 Prisoners, and many more Killed, a great Havock having been made by the Grape Shot and Side Arms; and that Ten Pieces of Cannon, Six Cart Loads of Muskets, and a Quantity of Baggage, had been taken. The Number of the Enemy was reported to be 23 or 24,000 Men, though by some estimated at no more than 20,000.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF OCTOBER 23d, 1793.*

Whitehall, October 23, 1793.

THE Dispatches, of which the following are Extract and Copies, were received on Sunday last at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :

Toulon, September 26, 1793.

ON the Morning of the 18th of this Month the Enemy opened Two masked Batteries, one of Three, the other of Two Guns, at the Head of the Inner Harbour, at la Petite Garenne. An incessant Fire was kept up during the Whole of the Day between the Batteries of the Enemy and a Gun-Boat and French Frigate, manned by English Seamen, which had been placed near the Poudriere for the Defence of the Head of the Harbour, and to cover the Fort of Malbousquet towards the Water ; that Fort fired occasionally at the Enemy's Batteries with some Effect, although they were covered on that Side by a Grove of Pine Trees. On the 19th the Enemy opened a fresh Battery to the Left of the others at Les Gaux, and His Majesty's Ship St. George, with a second Gun-Boat, being

being brought into the Petite Rade, a Cannonade continued during the whole Day, and towards Evening the Batteries of the Enemy were silenced ; but One of the Gun-Boats had suffered so much that she was towed off, and she sunk the next Morning, the Officers and Men having been taken out of her.

It became necessary to collect a Force to occupy La Grasse ; I took, therefore, Fifty Men from Fort De la Malgue, the strongest and least exposed of our Posts, and, by leaving but One Relief for the Duties of Toulon, we were enabled to collect 350 Spaniards and 150 British, exclusive of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, the Spanish under the Command of Colonel Don Rafael Echavuru, and the British Troops under the Command of Captain Brereton, of the 30th Regiment. The Detachment embarked from Toulon on the 20th, at Twelve o'Clock at Night, Admiral Gravina and myself, with all the Spanish Colonels of the Garrison, and some French Engineers attending to place the Troops in the Post they were to occupy. We proceeded across the Harbour, and landed, at about Two o'Clock in the Morning of the 21st at Fort Balaguier, and marched immediately forward to reconnoitre the Heights De la Grasse, which consist of a Ridge, divided at the Top by Three distinct Knolls, covered with Wood, with small Dips or Vallies between each, the Whole rising very considerably inland, the Ridge terminating with a rapid Descent at the Western Extremity, which commands a complete View of the whole Extent of the Enemy's Position to the Westward of Toulon.

It was determined to take Post on the lowest and Easternmost Knoll, which is about Five Hundred Yards from the Landing-Place. Having distributed the Troops into the best Position the Post would admit of, Admiral Gravina returned with me before Noon to Toulon to order the necessary Supplies for the

the Troops, and some Guns for the Defence of the Post, Colonel Don Rafael Echavuru remaining with the Command of the Post, and Captain Brereton, with the Command of the British Troops, under him. At about Five o'Clock in the Afternoon the Enemy advanced along the Upper Knolls of the Hauteur de Grasse to the Number, as we have since learnt, of about 700 Men; and having driven in the Picquets, began an Attack under Cover of the Woods, forming themselves upon a steep Ascent, in Front of the Post, in Three Lines, so as to have the Advantage of a triple Fire, from which our Troops were in some Degree protected by Trunks of Trees which had been felled, and placed to serve as a Breast-Work. The Firing continued for an Hour, when the Enemy were repulsed, with the Loss, on the Part of the British, of One Rank and File, killed, One Captain, and Three Rank and File, wounded, (I am happy to say none of them dangerously,) and of the Spaniards, One Rank and File, killed, and Seven wounded. The Enemy, by Accounts we have since received from Deserters, lost Twelve killed, and One Colonel and Twenty-three, wounded. This Attempt of the Enemy served to convince the Spanish and French Officers of the Necessity of occupying the Advanced Position at the Western Extremity of La Hauteur de Grasse; a Spanish Colonel was sent at Daybreak to take Possession of it.

I went with Lord Hood and Admiral Gravina to trace out the Line of Entrenchments, and to place a Battery of Three Twenty-four-Pounders on a Spot which commands every Point within their Range. This Post completely covers the Outward Roadsted; the Two Knolls in the Rear of it being occupied by small Detachments, to communicate with the Landing-Place at Fort Balaguier. A Reinforcement of 100 Spaniards from the Ships, and of 80 British Marines, (who had been posted at

Les

Les Sablettes to cover the Naval Hospital, which is protected now by the Occupation of the Hauteur de Grasse,) render that Post sufficiently strong to resist any future Attempts the Enemy can make on that Side. It is owing to the active Zeal and great Exertions of Captain Tyler, and Lieutenants Seicold and Brisbane, of the Navy, with the Seamen under their Command, that heavy Cannon have been dragged, with infinite Labour and extraordinary Expedition, up a very steep Ascent, and that this most important Post has been put in a short Time into a State of Defence.

For the more regular and convenient Conduct of the Service, I found it necessary to divide the small Detachments of different British Corps under my Command into Two Battalions. I have put the First Battalion under the Orders of Captain Moncier, of the 11th Regiment, the Second under Captain Brereton, of the 30th Regiment, the Two eldest Captains on this Service. I cannot do sufficient Justice to the Zeal, Intelligence, and Activity of those Officers, from whose Exertions I have found the greatest Assistance, in the constant Attention which I am obliged to give to Posts, occupied by very inadequate Numbers, and at Distances which render my daily Attendance at each of them utterly impossible. Any Mark of His Majesty's Favour shewn to those Two old and deserving Officers I can venture to assure you will not be bestowed on Persons deficient either in Zeal or Ability: Indeed I should not render the Justice which I owe to the small Body of British Troops under my Command, if I did not represent the Cheerfulness and Alacrity with which they suffer incessant Fatigue in Posts in which they must be considered as being constantly on Duty, and every Hour liable to Attack; I can, however, venture to repeat my former Assurance, that (unless Sickness should be the Consequence of this Fatigue) our present

present State of Defence is such as may give reasonable Grounds to be confident of the Security of the Place.

The constant Fire kept up by the Enemy for the last Four Days has wounded One Lieutenant of the Navy, One Seaman, and Four Rank and File. I have to regret that Lieutenant Newnham, of the Navy, who commanded in Fort Pomet, and whose Vigilance, Activity, and Resources, supplied almost every local Defect of his Posts, is necessarily removed for a Time from the Command, on Account of the Wound which he Yesterday received in the Thigh. Lieutenant Tupper, of His Majesty's Ship Windsor Castle, is sent to take the Command.

Return of British Killed and Wounded on September 21, 1793.

25th Regiment.—1 Captain, wounded.

30th Ditto.—1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File, wounded.

69th Ditto.—2 Rank and File, wounded.

In Fort Pomet.

Royal Navy.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Seaman, wounded.

69th Regiment.—2 Rank and File, wounded.

Marines.—2 Rank and File, wounded.

Total.—1 Rank and File, killed; 2 Officers, 1 Seaman, 7 Rank and File, wounded.

Captain Smith, of the 25th Regiment, and Lieutenant Newnham, of the Royal Navy, wounded.

MULGRAVE, Acting Brig. General.

S I R,

Toulon, September 27, 1793.

SINCE I closed my Dispatch to you this Day, the First Division of Neapolitan Troops came into the Harbour, consisting of 2000 Men, all in perfect Health, convoyed by Two Ships of Seventy-four Guns each, Two Frigates, and Two Sloops: They

They have been Eleven Days on their Passage. Two Thousand more Troops were to sail in Three Days after that of their Departure, and a Third Division, also of 2000 Men, were to sail in Twenty Days from the Day on which the First Division sailed. After the confident Manner in which I have ventured to assure you that no Impression was likely to be made on our Posts, inadequately garrisoned as they were by our original small Body, I need hardly express the comfortable Security I feel with our last Reinforcements.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

MULGRAVE.

SIR, Toulon, September 30, 1793.

THE Squadron under Admiral Gell having been delayed by contrary Winds, I have the Opportunity of informing you, in Addition to my last Dispatches, that, on the 28th Instant, the First Division of the Neapolitan Troops disembarked under the Command of Brigadier-General Pignatelli. The Troops are in perfect Health, and are a very fine Body of Men, and well appointed.

The Detachment of the King of Sardinia's Troops, consists entirely of Grenadiers and Chasseurs, and are of the best of His Sardinian Majesty's Troops. I have great Confidence in the Zeal and Willingness expressed, both by the Officers and Soldiers of this Corps.

It is with extreme Concern that I have to inform you of the Loss which the Service has sustained, by the Death of Lieutenant Newnham, of the Navy; to whose private and professional Merits the sincere and marked Regret of the Spanish as well as English Officers, who were Witnesses of his able and active Conduct, bears the most honorable Testimony. His Wound, which was not at first judged to be dan-

M gerous,

gerous, took an unfavourable Turn, which proved fatal in a very short Period.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

MULGRAVE, Acting Brig. General.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, October 22, 1793.

LAST Night the Right Honorable Lord George Conway arrived at the Office of the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with a Dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth, of which the following is an Extract :

*Weissenbourg, October 14, 1793.
Austrian Head Quarters.*

YESTERDAY Morning at Thrice o'Clock General Wurmser made his projected Attack upon the Lines of the Lautre, on various Points at the same Time. I have the Satisfaction to say that he is in Possession of every Part of them. Lautrebourg surrendered without any Conditions between Three and Four in the Evening, after being evacuated by the Enemy, who, from the prodigious Number of Redoubts of which they were in Possession, and the natural Strength of the Position, might have held out a Siege of several Days.

This Town resisted some Time longer. It is surrounded by a large Ditch, and was defended by Redoubts, from which the French cannonaded the Austrians for several Hours. It is also connected with the Geilsberg, a Mountain which so entirely commands the Place, that if the French had determined on deriving every Advantage from their Situation, the Austrians could not have entered into Possession of it without further Successes in the Mountains.

Mountains. A Part of the Town was burnt in the Course of the Struggle; and the French, before they retreated, set Fire to their Magazines both here and at Alstadt. In other Parts of this very complicated Operation, in which Six different Columns had distinct Plans to execute, great Success attended the Austrians. They successively carried by Assault all the different Redoubts which had been constructed in the Front of the French Camps, of which the principal One fell into their Hands, with all their Tents standing, several Caissons, Nine Standards, and Twenty-six Cannons of very great Calibre. As these different Actions are but just over, and the Austrian Corps are very remote from each other, it is impossible for me to transmit to your Lordship any Account of the killed, wounded, or taken on either Side. The Army has been Fourteen Hours under Arms, almost continually engaged in a very active Pursuit, and often exposed to a most tremendous Fire.

We have as yet no distinct Account of the Operations of the Duke of Brunswick's Army Yesterday in the Mountain, but a very great Cannonade was heard on that Side during the whole Day.

Right Honorable Lord Grenville.

Whitehall, October 22, 1793.

A LETTER from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, was received this Evening by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, of which the following is a Copy:

SIR, *Engel Fontaine, October 18, 1793.*
I HAD the Honor of informing you, in my last Dispatch, that His Royal Highness, at the earnest Request of the Prince of Cobourg, had

marched with a Part of the Troops under his Command for this Place. They arrived here upon the 16th. The Prince, being acquainted with His Royal Highness's Intention, had been enabled to draw from thence Four Battalions to strengthen his other Posts; a Fifth Battalion followed those upon His Royal Highness's Arrival.

The Enemy having collected in extraordinary Numbers, attacked the Corps under the Command of General Clairfayt, which was posted with its Right near Birlemont, and its Left near the Village of Wattigwies, upon the 15th and 16th. Upon the former Day the Left Wing of the Enemy was entirely defeated: Having advanced into the Plain which lay upon that Side between the Two Armies, they were charged by the Imperial Cavalry, and driven back with great Slaughter, and the Loss of Twelve Pieces of Cannon. The Attack which they made upon the Left of the Austrians was more obstinately supported; they were, however, finally repulsed.

Upon the 16th the Enemy, having drawn the greatest Part of their Force to the Right, again attacked the Left of General Clairfayt's Corps, and the Village of Wattigwies.

They could upon this Side approach within Cannon Shot of the Austrians, under Cover of an immense Wood called the Haye d'Avesnes, which, when they were repulsed, secured their Retreat. They brought a great Quantity of heavy Artillery to the Edge of this Wood, under the Protection of which they attacked the Village. The utmost Firmness and Bravery were displayed by the Austrian Troops upon this Occasion. The Enemy were several Times repulsed with great Loss; they were repeatedly driven from the Village after they had carried it; but being enabled, by great Superiority of Numbers, to bring continually fresh Troops to the Point of Attack, they at last succeeded

succeeded in maintaining the Possession of that Post.

The Communication between General Clairfayt's Corps and that of General La Tour, which observed the entrenched Camp near Maubeuge, being by this Means cut off, it was judged necessary by the Prince of Cobourg to abandon the Position which had been taken for the Purpose of investing Maubeuge; the Army repassed the Sambre in the Night without the smallest Loss. Lieutenant-General Benzowsky, who commanded a detached Corps upon the Left of the Army, defeated a Corps which was opposed to him, killed a great Number of the Enemy, took 40 Prisoners and 11 Pieces of Cannon. Count Haddick, who was detached by General La Tour, likewise gained a considerable Advantage, penetrated to Sorbe Chateau, and took Three Pieces of Cannon.

In the Two Engagements the Austrians took 24 Pieces of Cannon and Two Howitzers, without the Loss of one upon their Part. They have had about 2000 Men killed and wounded. There can be no Doubt that the Loss of the Enemy has been much more considerable. The Austrians now occupy the Left Bank of the Sambre. No certain Accounts have been yet received of the further Motions of the Enemy.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 26th,
1793.*

Admiralty-Office, October 25, 1793.

Copy of a Letter from Captain James Saumarez, of His Majesty's Ship Crescent, to Mr. Stephens, dated off Cherbourg, the 20th of October 1793.

I HAVE the Honor to acquaint you, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that this Morning, being off Cape Barfleur in His Majesty's Ship Crescent under my Command, I fell in with a French Frigate, which, after a close Action of Two Hours and Ten Minutes, struck to His Majesty's Colours. She proved to be La Re-Union, mounting Thirty-six Guns, and manned with 320 Men.

I am singularly happy in being able to inform their Lordships, that she has been obtained without the Loss of a single Man, or even any Wounded; although hers has been very considerable indeed, having (as the Prisoners inform me) 120 Killed and Wounded.

I must beg Leave to render the most ample Justice to the Officers and Ship's Company of the Crescent for their cool and steady Behaviour during

during the Action ; and I take this Opportunity to recommend to their Lordships' Notice the Three Lieutenants, Messrs. Parker, Otter, and Rye ; their Conduct has afforded me the utmost Satisfaction.

La Re-Union was accompanied by a Cutter, which did not attempt to come into Action, but made Sail for Cherbourg.

26th,



BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE OF NOVEMBER 2d,
1793.**Whitehall, November 2, 1793.*

BY Intelligence received from the Earl of Yar-
mouth, dated Brumpt, Austrian Head-Quar-
ters, October 20, it appears that, on the Morning
of the 17th, General Wurmser having received In-
formation that Haguenau had surrendered to the
Advanced Corps under General Mezaroës, he im-
mediately put the Bulk of his Army into Motion,
and arrived there that Night, a few Hours after it
had been evacuated by the Enemy, who had made
so precipitate a Retreat as to neglect breaking
down the Wooden Bridges over which the Artillery
was to pass: That, on the 18th, the French en-
camped on the Right Bank of the Zorn, a small
River which runs through Brumpt, but on perceiving
some Interval between General Mezaroës' Ad-
vanced Corps, consisting of about 6000 Men, and
the other Columns of the Army, they crossed the
River, and attacked him with their whole Force, in
the evident Expectation of turning his Flank, and
cutting him off from the Rest of the Army. The
Action lasted Seven Hours, but upon perceiving
the Rest of the Austrian Army move forward, the
French recrossed the River, and evacuated the
Heights and Town of Brumpt, of which the Aus-
trians

trians took Possession. The Loss on the Part of the French is estimated at about 800 Men, and that of the Austrians nearly Half that Number in Killed and Wounded: That the Prince of Waldeck had advanced with his Corps from Seltz, and marched along the Banks of the Rhine: That he had compelled the Surrender of Druzenheim, and, after having driven in the Garrison of Fort Louis with some Loss, had invested the Place: That in the Course of the Night the French had abandoned their former Position on the Zorn, and retreated under the Cannon of Strasbourg: That General Wurmser was at the Distance of Nine English Miles from that Place.

In Addition to the Accounts already published of the forcing the Lines of Weissembourg and Lautrebourg it appears, that the Austrian Army had between 7 and 800 Men killed and wounded; and that the Loss of the French amounted to between 3 and 4000 Men killed, from 5 to 600 Prisoners, and 26 Pieces of Cannon, with their Ammunition Waggon and Horses. The Retreat of the French on this Occasion was greatly favoured by a thick Fog.

Whitehall, November 2, 1793.

DISPATCHES from Sir James Murray, Adjutant General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, of which the following are Extracts, were received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary for the Home Department, on Wednesday last:

Extract of a Letter from Sir James Murray, Bart. to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tournai, October 24, 1793.

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that the Enemy made, upon the 21st Instant, an Attack upon the Advanced Posts of the Camp at Menin, particularly

particularly those of Werwick and Halouin : They were every where repulsed ; but the Day following they renewed the Attack with great Violence, and at last succeeded in gaining Possession of Werwick.

Menin being by this Means exposed, Lieutenant-General Ehrbach, who commanded there, found it necessary to evacuate the Town, and to retire with his Corps upon Courtray. This Corps was composed of Austrian and Hanoverian Troops. The Particulars of their Loss have not yet come to my Knowledge, but I understand that it amounts in Killed and Wounded to near 300 Men.

The Enemy likewise attacked the Troops posted at the Camp of Cissoing upon the 21st, 22d, and 23d, but they were repulsed each Day with Loss, having had upon the 22d near 400 Men killed and taken. The Inniskilling's, and the 16th Regiment of Light Dragoons, behaved with great Spirit upon this Occasion. The Attacks of the Enemy were chiefly directed against the Posts of Nomain upon the Left, and Willem upon the Right, of both of which they at different Times gained Possession, but were again driven from them by Reinforcements sent from the Camp.

This Day the Enemy attacked the Post of Major-General Kray at Orchies. No further Particulars are at present known, than that they have been repulsed with the Loss of Five Pieces of Cannon.

Extract of a Letter from Sir James Murray, dated Tournai, October 25, 1793.

ACCOUNTS have been received that the Enemy advanced upon the 22d upon Furnes, which was abandoned at their Approach. They then proceeded against Nieuport ; but Recourse having been had to the Inundations, of which the Country near that Place is susceptible, they were obliged to retreat.

Lieutenant-General Wurmb, upon the Loss of Menin, left his Position by Dixmude and Fort Knocke, and is now posted at Thouroute, where he

he covers Bruges, and communicates with the Corps near Courtray.

It is His Royal Highness's Intention to attack the Enemy at Menin upon Monday next. General Walmoden will command the Troops employed upon that Service, which will be those under Lieutenant-General Wurmb, now at Thouroute, and the Corps which lately occupied the Camp at Menin. The Rest of His Royal Highness's Forces will co-operate in different Ways towards this Attack; and should it be successful, there is Reason to hope that upon this Frontier every Thing may be re-established upon its former Footing.

Whitehall, November 2, 1793.

A DISPATCH was last Night received from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to His Majesty's Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, of which the following is a Copy :

S I R, *Camphin, October 29, 1793.*

I HAD the Honor of informing you in my last Dispatch of His Royal Highness's Intention to make every possible Effort for the Protection of Austrian Flanders, which seemed to be in imminent Danger from the Attempts of the Enemy upon the whole Frontier of that Province.

Consistent with this Intention His Royal Highness determined to attack the Enemy at Menin upon the 28th Instant. General Walmoden, to whom the Execution of this Design was to be entrusted, went upon the 26th to Courtray, to take the Command of the Corps which had formerly occupied the Camp at Menin. Lieutenant General Busche took the Command of that which had been posted

posted at Mouscron, but which had fallen back to Warcoing. The Attack was to be made upon different Points by these Corps, in Conjunction with that of Lieutenant-General Wurmb, which lay at that Time in the Neighbourhood of Thouroute.

Upon the Morning of the 27th His Royal Highness marched with the Troops which were encamped before Tournay to take up the Position he had formerly occupied between Baisieux and Cysoing, and which had been left some Days before. Different Posts which the Enemy had established upon the Marque were driven back. A Picquet of Six Officers and 150 Men, which had been posted at the Village of Sangain, retreated across the Plain towards Lezennes; they had nearly reached the last-mentioned Village when a Squadron of the 2d Dragoon Guards, led on by Major Craufurd, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness, advancing with Rapidity, gained their Right Flank, and charged them with so much Vigour and Success, that not a single Man escaped; 104 Prisoners were taken, and the Rest killed upon the Spot. The Squadron of the 2d Dragoon Guards had only Two Men killed and One Man wounded. The other Squadron of the Queen's Dragoon Guards, Two Squadrons of the Royals, and a Division of Austrian Light Dragoons, came up in the Pursuit.

In the mean Time the Enemy had made Progress in another Part of the Country. They had attacked Nieuport, and passed, though only with a small Body, the Canal of Ypres at Shooreback. In consequence of this Lieutenant-General Wurmb had fallen back upon Ghistel, in order to cover Bruges and Ostend.

This Change of General Wurmb's Position rendered abortive the Plan which had been formed for the Attack of Menin upon the 28th. His Royal Highness therefore, still keeping that important Object in View, sent a Reinforcement of Three Battalions

Battalions to Lieutenant-General Busche, who had by this Time advanced again with his Corps to Moucron, and dislodged the Enemy from that Post, of which they had taken Possession; and it was determined that the Attack of Menin should be made on the 29th by the Corps of General Walmoden and General Busche, the former advancing directly upon the Town of Menin, the latter, upon the Right Bank of the Lys, against the Village and Heights of Hallouin.

In order to favour this Enterprize, by drawing the Attention of the Enemy to another Quarter, His Royal Highness sent, upon the Evening of the 28th, Two Battalions of Austrian Infantry, and some Companies of Light Troops, with Two Twelve-Pounders and Two Howitzers, under the Command of Major-General Werneck, and Two Battalions of British Infantry, (the Flank Battalion, and that of the 3d Regiment of Guards,) with one Squadron of the 7th, and one of the 15th Light Dragoons, with Two Twelve-Pounders and Two Howitzers likewise to attack Lannoy, which the Enemy had entrenched, and occupied with 1500 Men.

Major-General Abercromby commanded this Detachment, and he had Orders to expose the Troops as little as possible, but to confine the Attack to a Cannonade, until the Enemy should be driven from their Post. This Plan had the desired Success. After resisting some Time the heavy and well-directed Fire of the British and Austrian Artillery, which was gradually advanced to within a very small Distance of the Town, the French gave way, retiring in great Disorder, Part of them towards Lisle, and Part towards Roubay. They were pursued with great Spirit by Lieutenant-Colonel Churchill, at the Head of the Two Squadrons of Light Dragoons, who killed and wounded near 100 of them, and took 59 Prisoners. Several others were killed and taken by a Party of Austrian Infantry,

Fantry, who entered the Town. There were taken in all about 150 Prisoners, and Five Pieces of Cannon, besides several Tumbrils and Baggage Wagons. The Killed are supposed to have amounted to between 2 and 300.

In Point of Numbers the Loss upon our Side has been very inconsiderable; but unfortunately Captain Sutherland, of the Royal Engineers, an Officer of acknowledged Merit, was killed upon this Occasion. Though not called upon to be present at the Attack, he had been induced by his Zeal to accompany the Detachment. I am sorry to add, that Lieutenant Thornton, of the Artillery, has lost his Arm. The Austrians had Eight or Ten Men killed and wounded.

About the Conclusion of this Affair, Accounts were received from General Walmoden, that the Enemy had evacuated Menin the preceding Night, and that they had the Appearance of intending to give up their Attack upon Ypres.

The March of His Royal Highness from Englefontaine, and the subsequent Movements of the Troops under his Command, seem to have induced the Enemy to abandon the Enterprises in which they had engaged upon this Side of Austrian Flanders, and in which they had been, to a certain Degree, successful.

By Accounts from Nieuport, of the 28th, the French had summoned that Town, and upon Lieutenant-Colonel de Wurmb's Refusal to surrender, they had erected Batteries against it. There seemed, however, to be reasonable Grounds to expect that the Place would hold out. I understand that the Attack made there upon the 24th was a very severe one; the 53d Regiment having had Lieutenant Latham and Ten Men killed, and Captain Ferguson and Eighteen wounded.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the British Detachment at the Attack of Lannoy, under the Command of Major-General Abercromby, October 28, 1793.

1st Squadron 7th Light Dragoons.—2 Rank and File, wounded.

1st Squadron 15th Ditto.—1 Rank and File, killed; 3 Rank and File, wounded.

1st Battalion 3d Regiment of Guards.—2 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal Artillery.—1 Lieutenant, wounded.

Royal Military Artificers.—1 Captain, killed; 1 Lieutenant, wounded.

Total.—1 Captain, 1 Rank and File, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 7 Rank and File, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Royal Engineers.—Captain Sutherland, killed; Lieutenant Rutherford, wounded.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Thornton, wounded.

JOSEPH BAIRD, Capt. 37th Reg.
Brigade Major.

Whitehall, November 2, 1793.

THE following Dispatches from General Sir Charles Grey, K. B. and Rear-Admiral Macbride were Yesterday Evening received at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department:

Ostend, October 29, 1793, Three o'Clock, P.M.

SIR,

I HAD the Honor of writing to you Yesterday Morning from Deal, to inform you of my Arrival there, and of my Intention immediately to embark for this Place. We got under Weigh between Ten and Eleven o'Clock, and about half-past Seven in the Evening came to an Anchor in Nieuport Roads. In consequence of the Accounts I received

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Return

I received there from Captain Murray, of the State of that Place, and the Force brought against it by the French, I judged it necessary immediately to dispatch Major-General Dundas to Ostend, with Orders to take under his Command the 42d Regiment and Four Companies of Light Infantry, and to march, with all possible Expedition, to the Support of the Garrison; at the same Time sending Colonel Symes to Nieuport, to give the Commander Notice of my Arrival, and of the intended Reinforcement.

The Enemy kept up a constant Fire during the greatest Part of the Night, which was answered by the Garrison, and distinctly seen from the Quebec. At about Two this Morning, it became more violent, and continued with great Briskness on both Sides. When we passed Nieuport, about Ten, we saw Major-General Dundas on his March, within Two Miles of the Place, and I have this Instant received a Letter from him, announcing his Arrival. He says, he finds every Thing as well as he could expect; that the Enemy threatened much, kept up a constant Fire, and had last Night carried one of the Towers, within 1700 Yards of the Place. He has made a Requisition of several Articles necessary to the Defence of the Place, which I have ordered to be forwarded to him immediately. With the Force now on Foot, assisted by the Inundation, I hope it may be preserved, and the further Progress of the French on this Side checked. Notwithstanding the constant Fire kept up by the Enemy, I am happy to inform you that the Loss of the Garrison has hitherto been inconsiderable, but I have yet received no regular Returns.

The Service has derived the greatest Benefit from the Zeal and Activity of Rear-Admiral Macbride, Captain Murray, and the Naval Officers under his Command.

A Supply

A Supply of Ammunition, of which the Garrison was much in Want, was this Morning sent from the Fleet, and about 100 Seamen, under Captain Rogers, have been landed, to assist in working at the Batteries. Every Commendation is due to the gallant Defence made by Colonel Wurmb and the Garrison under his Command.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. GREY.

Wednesday Morning, Seven o'Clock.

The Departure of the Cutter, which will carry this Dispatch, having been delayed, I have an Opportunity of adding, that I have received Accounts from Major-General Dundas, dated Ten o'Clock last Night. The Fire from the Enemy had been violent during the whole Day, but had ceased for near Three Hours. The Garrison still maintained all their Posts, and the Troops remained all Night under Arms on the Ramparts. I am just setting off for Nieuport, in order to judge myself, on the Spot, of the farther Measures which it may be necessary to take for its Defence.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas.

SIR,

Ostend, October 30, 1793.

MY last Dispatch announced to you the Situation of the Garrison of Nieuport, as far as I was informed of it, to the Time of my Departure for that Place this Morning. On my Road thither I was met by several Persons, with the agreeable Intelligence, that the French were retiring, which was confirmed on my Arrival. They began their Retreat in the Night, and a Part only of the Rear Guard was visible at Day-break this Morning. They returned along the Road to Dunkirk, setting Fire to every Thing in their Way.

I went with Major-General Dundas to visit the Posts which they occupied, and, from the Extent

of their Encampment, I should imagine that their Numbers could not have been less than was represented to us, about 8000. What Loss they may have sustained during the Siege I have no Means of estimating: Ours, as I have already had the Pleasure of informing you, was very inconsiderable. I now enclose you a regular Return of that of the 42d and 53d Regiments; that of the Hessians I have not been able to learn accurately, but it is not greater in Proportion. The French have left behind them Four Twenty-four-Pounders and Two Mortars, as well as a great Number of Shot, Shells, and Intrenching Tools. The Whole were secured, and a great Part brought into the Town before I left it. I have already spoken in Commendation of the gallant Behaviour of Colonel de Wurmb, and the Garrison under his Command: I cannot, however, help adding, upon a more exact Knowledge of their Situation when first attacked, that the Safety of Nieuport is owing to their Courage and Perseverance in its Defence, with Means very disproportionate to the Force brought against them. The Artillery, under Captain Bothwick, with the 53d Regiment, whose Loss has been the greatest, have been very much distinguished; and I think it only an Act of Justice to mention, in Terms of the highest Approbation, Major Mathews, whose long Services and particular Exertions on this Occasion will, I hope, recommend him to His Majesty's Notice. I feel also that much is due to the Zeal and Intelligence with which Major-General Dundas undertook and executed the Service entrusted to him after his Arrival at Nieuport, as well as to Colonel Symes and Captain Rogers, and the Officers, Marines, and Seamen from the Fleet.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. GREY.

P. S. The Hessian Return of their Loss I have received since I wrote this Dispatch, which I enclose.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the British at the Siege of Nieuport.

42d Regiment.—1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File wounded.

53d Ditto.—1 Subaltern, 12 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 31 Rank and File, wounded.

Total.—1 Subaltern, 12 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 33 Rank and File, wounded.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

Lieutenant Latham, of the 53d Regiment, killed.

Captain Ferguson, of Ditto, wounded.

1 Serjeant of the 42d Regiment, dead of his Wounds.

WILLIAM LYON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Ostend, October 30, 1793.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Hessian Troops, from the 22d to the 30th of October.

Prince Frederick's Dragoons.—1 Soldier, wounded.

Grenadier Battalion of Eschwege.—2 Soldiers, killed; 1 Officer, 4 Serjeants, 14 Soldiers, wounded.

1st Battalion of the Regiment of Prince Cartes.—

1 Soldier, killed; 1 Surgeon, 7 Soldiers, wounded.

Regiment of Koszoth.—1 Soldier, killed; 3 Officers, 1 Serjeant, 7 Soldiers wounded.

Total.—4 Soldiers, killed; 4 Officers, 5 Serjeants, 1 Surgeon, 29 Soldiers, wounded.

APPÉLIUS, Aide-de-Camp.

S I R.

Quebec, October 31, off Nieuport.

I BEG Leave to acquaint you, that I sailed from the Downs on Monday, at Eleven, P. M. and the following Evening anchored off Nieuport between Seven and Eight. The Enemy were firing upon

the Town from their Guns and Mortars. I found Captain Murray with the Squadron I had detached to their Assistance ; from him I learnt that the Garrison stood in great Need of Artillery, Powder, and Ammunition, and were very weak in Point of Artillery Men ; Sixty Seamen were sent from the Ships under the Command of Mr. Thomas Gibbs, Acting Lieutenant of the Triton, whose Conduct has been highly meritorious ; a Party of Forty Seamen and Marines from the Quebec, with a large Supply of Powder and Ammunition, was sent on Shore in the Morning under the Direction of Captain Rogers, who requested to command the Naval Detachment ; to his active Zeal and Ability the Service is much indebted. Lieutenant Clements, who at present commands the Albion Armed Ship, was kept in Readiness to force their Way into the Harbour, which was in Possession of the Enemy when that Measure was deemed necessary. The Detachment from Ostend were seen marching along the Strand in the Morning, and soon entered Newport. The Enemy, however, rendered our Intentions useless, for they abandoned their Enterprize in the Night. I refer to Sir Charles Grey's Letter for the Detail of the Military Operations respecting the Security of this important Post. Mr. Gibbs is the Bearer of this Dispatch, to whom I refer you for Particulars.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MACBRIDE.

P. S. I have the Pleasure to add, the Austrians have driven the French out of Furnes this Morning.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
of NOVEMBER 4th, 1793.*

Whitehall, November 4, 1793.

THE following Dispatch was this Morning received from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :

SIR, *Camphin, October 30, 1793.*
I HAVE the Honor to inform you of the Success of an Attack upon Marchiennes, which, by Order of His Royal Highness, took place last Night.

Eight Battalions were put under the Command of Major-General Kray for this Enterprize. They marched at Midnight from Orchies in Three Columns, each Column headed by Two Officers and 60 Volunteers, supported by 300 Men. These were not permitted to load. The Rest of the Troops of the different Columns, with their Cannon, followed at some Distance. A Detachment from the Corps of Major-General Otto, posted by Denain, marched about the same Time, formed in Four Columns in similar Order, that the Town might be attacked at once upon all Sides. The

latter Troops were discovered by the Enemy's Out-
Posts, and prevented from penetrating by the Op-
position which they met with. Those under Ge-
neral Kray, One Column of which advanced upon
the High Road from Orchies, and the Two others
upon the Left of it, got, about Two o'Clock in
the Morning, within a short Distance of the Town
before they were perceived.

The Volunteers at the Head of the Column,
which was upon the Road, fell in with a Picquet
about Two Hundred Yards from the Gate, which
they surprised, killed the greater Part of it, and
pursued the Rest so closely that they entered the
Place along with them. The Troops in the Town
made little Resistance. After being driven from
the Market-Place, where they had at first assembled,
they retreated to a Convent near it. They there
proposed Terms of Capitulation, which General
Kray consented to, as they surrendered Prisoners of
War, with the sole Condition of the Officers being
permitted to wear their Swords.

There are 1629 Prisoners, Officers included, most
of them Troops of the Line. There are likewise
12 Pieces of Cannon, and 22 or 23 Tumbrils,
taken. There are supposed to have been about
300 of the Enemy killed. The Loss of Major-
General Kray's Corps is been 70 and 80 killed and
wounded. The Loss upon Major-General Otto's
Side is unknown, but it is not imagined to be
considerable.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 5th,
1793.

Whitehall, November 5, 1793.

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, was last Night received from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Camphin, November 1, 1793:

SOME of the Light Troops made Yesterday an Attack upon the French Posts at Ors and Castillon sur Sambre, in which, with very little Loss, they killed near 400 of the Enemy, took about 100 Prisoners, and Two Pieces of Cannon.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
OF NOVEMBER 10th, 1793.*

Admiralty-Office, November 9, 1793.

THE Dispatches, of which the following are Copies and Extract, were this Day received by Philip Stephens, Esq; from the Right Honorable Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean :

SIR, *Victory, Toulon-Road, October 6, 1793.*
I HAVE the Honor to desire you will be pleased to offer to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty my sincere Congratulations on a very brilliant and complete Victory obtained over the Enemy the 1st Instant, upon the Heights of Pharon. The British and Piedmontese Troops composed the Column under Lord Mulgrave, and led the Way; but his Lordship gives full Credit to the Spirit and Exertion of the Troops of every Nation, and is loud in the Praise of the Neapolitans, who greatly distinguished themselves. I transmit, for their Lordships' Information, a Duplicate of the Order his Lordship gave out next Morning, with an Account of the Killed and Wounded. The Action was short, but hot. The Enemy had upon the Heights from 1800 to 2000 Men, the Flower of the

the Eastern Army, not a fourth Part of which, we are well informed, ever returned to Head-Quarters; for what did not fall by the Bullet or Bayonet, broke their Necks in tumbling headlong over the Precipices in their Flight. In the Night of the 30th a very important Post above Fort Pharon was surprised and taken; the reposessing of which being of so much Consequence, an Attempt was immediately resolved upon; and in order to enable Lord Mulgrave, General Gravina, and Governor Elphinstone, with the respective Columns under their Commands, to go out with the greater Force, I undertook the Care of Toulon and Fort La Malgue, and had a sufficient Number of good Men on Shore within Two Hours after receiving Notice of the sad Disaster.

I am sorry to inform their Lordships of that gallant and able Officer General Gravina being wounded in the Leg; and although there is no Doubt (as Dr. Harness assures me, who has the Care of him) of his doing perfectly well, he will probably be confined some Time, as the Ball is lodged between the Two Bones.

His Majesty's Ship Colossus returned to me on the 24th from Cagliari, and brought 350 good Troops; and I expect 800 more from Conti in Three or Four Days. The Second Division of Neapolitans, consisting of 2000, arrived last Night, and the last 2000 were to leave Naples Yesterday. His Sicilian Majesty has manifested the greatest Readiness and Zeal in fulfilling the Treaty, and has confided his Ships and Troops solely to my Disposal, which His Majesty has made known to me from under his own Hand.

I have good Reason to expect General O'Hara will be here in a very few Days with 12 or 1500 Men from Gibraltar: He will be welcome to us.

I have the Honor to be, &c. HOOD.
Philip Stephens, Esq.

BRIGADIER-

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LORD MULGRAVE takes the earliest Opportunity to return his most sincere Thanks, and to offer the Tribute of his warmest Approbation to Captain Moncrief, and the British Officers and Soldiers, as well as to Colonel Faras, Lieutenant-Colonel the Chevalier de Revel, to Major St. Etienne, and the Officers and Soldiers of the Sardinian Troops who composed his Column, and were most immediately under his Command in the Attack of the Enemy's Post Yesterday. Lord Mulgrave is at a Loss to express his Sense of the intrepid Spirit with which the Officers and Men encountered Danger, and of the Patience and Fortitude with which they suffered Fatigue, Hunger, Thirst, and the unavoidable Inconveniences attending the difficult and pressing Service to which they were suddenly called.

Lord Mulgrave begs also to take the Opportunity of giving his Tribute of Applause to the daring and judicious Conduct, and to the important and effectual Services rendered by Serjeant Moreno, of the Spanish Marine Corps, who, accompanied by Three brave Soldiers of his Corps, with infinite Skill and Gallantry, traced the Line of March of the Right Column to within Pistol Shot of the Enemy's Advanced Guard. Lord Mulgrave begs also to be allowed, with great Respect, to bear Testimony of the able Conduct of General Gravina, Brigadier Skirds, Brigadier-General Pignatelli, and to the Gallantry of the Officers and Soldiers under the Command of those Generals, and most particularly to the Neapolitan Grenadiers, whose well-directed Fire, and steady Approach on the Left of the Enemy's Position, tended so much to the Success of the Day. Lord Mulgrave has received such Reports from Governor Elphinstone of the steady, active, and gallant Conduct of the British Officers and Soldiers and Seamen, of the Spanish Officers and Soldiers, and of the Regiment of Royal

Royal Louis, under the Command of Colonel Count de Porto, of the Regiment of Majorca, who acted on the Side of Fort Faron, and were not immediately within his View, as induces him to beg their Acceptance of his sincere Thanks for the timely and effectual Diversion they made in Favour of the other Attack.

Lord Mulgrave begs Leave, on this Occasion, to express his grateful Sense of the friendly and important Assistance he has received in many difficult Moments from Mr. Graham; and to add his Tribute of Praise to the general Voice of all the British and Piedmontese Officers of his Column, who saw with so much Pleasure and Applause the gallant Example which Mr. Graham set to the whole Column in the foremost Point of every Attack.

Lord Mulgrave assures his Fellow-Soldiers of the different Nations, which compose the Army of Toulon, that the general good Conduct of which he was Yesterday a Witness, can never be effaced from his Memory.

(Signed) MULGRAVE, Brig. Gen.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing at the Taking of Pharon Redoubt, the 1st of October 1793.

British.—1 Serjeant, 1 Private, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 3 Corporals, 27 Privates, wounded.

Spanish.—1 Field Officer, 3 Privates, wounded.

Sardinian.—1 Captain, 4 Privates, killed; 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 13 Privates, wounded.

Neapolitan.—1 Serjeant, 12 Privates, wounded.

Officer's Name killed.

Sardinian.—Captain Le Chevalier Fabar.

Officers' Names wounded.

British.—Captain O'Dogherty, 69th Regiment; Lieutenant Carter of the Marines.

Spanish.—Brigadier-General Admiral Gravina.

Sardinian.

Sardinian.—Major and Commandant Monsieur Le Chevalier de St. Etienne ; Captain Monsieur Le Chevalier Grondona, Captain Monsieur de Torricella ; Lieutenant Monsieur Le Chevalier De Blanc, Lieutenant Monsieur Le Chevalier Cerutti.

Missing.

British.—2 Privates.

Prisoners taken.

1 Captain, 47 Privates.

The Enemy's Loss is supposed to have been about 1500 Killed, Wounded, and taken Prisoners.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood to Mr. Stephens, dated Victory, Toulon-Road, October 6, 1793.

S I R,

I BEG you will be pleased to make known to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, upon receiving a pressing Request from General Paoli for Assistance, and informing me at the same Time that even the Appearance of a few Ships would very essentially serve him, provided it should not be judged expedient to make an Attack by them on any of the Forts, I therefore determined to send Three Ships of the Line and Two Frigates to him ; and as the Season was too far advanced for a Second Rate to go on that Coast, I established Captain Linzee as a Commodore, appointed Captain Woodley his Captain, and gave an Order to Lord Amelius Beauclerk to command the Nemesis.

Alcide, in the Gulph of St. Florenze,
MY LORD, October 1, 1793.

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that being joined by the Ardent on the 21st Ult. and it being deemed practicable to make an Attack by Sea upon the Tower and Redoubt of Fornili, (a Post at the Distance of Two Miles opposite the Town

Town of Florenze,) I immediately gave the necessary Orders for the Squadron to act whenever the Wind was sufficiently steady for that Purpose. On the 24th the Courageux joined with Provisions from Leghorn ; and on the Night of the 27th the Launches of the Squadron cut out a Vessel, which has since been converted into a Gun-Boat. Having made several Attempts (between the 21st and 30th Ult.) to attack the above Posts, which were always frustrated by the Wind dying away as soon as I drew into the Gulph ; and Experience having pointed out the Improbability of the Wind's blowing steady in a Gulph of such Depth, and surrounded by Mountains of considerable Height, it was deemed expedient to execute my Intentions the following Morning, by warping the Ardent during the Night into a Situation from whence she could not only annoy the Redoubt, but cover the Approach of the Squadron. Captain Sutton placed his Ship with as much Judgment and Precision as if the Service had been executed during the Day, and at Half past Three A. M. opened a Fire, which was kept up without Interruption till near Eight o'Clock. By Four o'Clock the Alcide was in a Situation to open her Battery on the Enemy's Works, but being too close to the Ardent, and a Flaw of Wind filling the Sails, endangered her shooting on the Rocks before she could be anchored with Security. The Sails were instantly thrown aback, and Boats were employed, towing, to extricate her from this Difficulty. Captain Mathews, observing the Alcide's Situation, very gallantly shot under her Stern to cover her, and occupied the Station I had intended to anchor in. As the Situation of the Courageux prevented the Alcide from opening her Fire, except at Intervals, I ordered Captain Wolseley to carry out Warps, to move us into a more eligible Situation ; which Service was executed with great Alacrity, and a spirited Fire again opened on the Enemy's Posts.

Although

Although a close and powerful Cannonade had been kept up by the Squadron till a Quarter before Eight, no visible Impression was made ; and Captain Sutton having reported the Ardent was much damaged, and that, in his Opinion, there was no Prospect of Success ; and Captain Woodley (who had been on board the Courageux to enquire into the State of that Ship) having brought a similar Report from Captain Mathews, who, as well as Captain Wolseley and himself, agreed in the above Opinion, I judged it adviseable to make the Signal for discontinuing the Attack.

The Alcide is not materially damaged in her Masts or Rigging, but the Ardent and Courageux have suffered considerably in both, from being exposed to the raking Fire of the Town of Florenze, though every Information had assured me the Distance from that Place was too great for Guns to have any Effect.

Our Failure is not only to be imputed to the false Intelligence respecting the Range of Cannon from the Town of Florenze, but to the Want of Ardour on the Part of the Corsicans, who had faithfully promised to storm the Posts on the Land Side, though they never made the smallest Movement to effect that Service during the Action. I enclose a List of the Killed and Wounded, and of the Artillery opposed to the Squadron ; and am happy in testifying my warmest Approbation of the gallant Manner in which every Officer and Man employed on this Occasion conducted himself. I am sorry to find Mr. Sheills, First Lieutenant of the Courageux, is amongst the Number killed, and have appointed Mr. Peter Hunt, a very deserving young Man, to act as junior Lieutenant of that Ship till your Lordship's Pleasure is known.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

ROB. LINZEE.

A List

A List of the Killed and Wounded on board the different Ships of the Squadron under my Command.

Ardent.—Mr. John Martin, Midshipman, 13 Seamen, killed; 17 Seamen, wounded.

Alcide. 9 Seamen, wounded.

Courageux.—Mr. Ludlow Sheills, First Lieutenant, 1 Seaman, killed; Mr. William Henry Daniel, Second Lieutenant, 12 Seamen, wounded.

Alcide, October 1, 1793.

ROB. LINZEE.

List of Artillery employed in the different Posts acting against the Squadron.

In the Redoubt of Fornili.—4 Twenty-four-Pounders, 2 Mortars.

On the Tower of Fornili.—2 Eight-Pounders.

On a Height near Ditto.—1 Four-Pounder.

At the Town of Florenze (said to be out of Range)
9 Twenty-four-Pounders, 4 Mortars.

Alcide, October 1, 1793.

Lord Hood.

SIR, *Victory, Toulon-Road, October 13, 1793.*

I HAVE the Honor to desire you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a very successful Sortie was made in the Night of the 9th; and herewith transmit Captain Brereton's Account of it to Lord Mulgrave. But the Enemy has since erected another Battery, about Two Hundred Yards to the Southward of the one destroyed, from which they have fired heavy Cannon and Shells all Yesterday, and are now doing so, but as yet have done us very little Mischief.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

HOOD.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

Fort

Fort Mulgrave, Hauteur de Grasse,

MY LORD, *October 9, 1793.*

AGREEABLE to your Lordship's Orders, and Arrangements made for carrying them into Execution Yesterday Morning, at Half past Twelve o'Clock at Night we moved from this Post; and having formed a Junction in the Bottom with the Marines and Piedmontese from the Post of Cepet, we marched off from our Right in One Column, in order to insure the greater Regularity in a Night Attack: Our March to the Top of the Height, where the new erected Batteries of the Enemy had been constructed, was performed with all possible Order and Expedition, the Troops observing the greatest Silence, by which, with the Aid of the French Deserter, who answered the Centinels of the Enemy as we passed them, our Advanced Party arrived at the Entrance into their First Battery perfectly undiscovered: The First Centry having been put to Death, the Advanced Party, composed of the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Line of British, under the Command of Captain Stewart of the 25th Regiment, very gallantly rushed in, and put every Man to the Bayonet that opposed them.

The Remainder of the Enemy that could get off retired to their Second Battery, and, though most rapidly pursued, made a Sort of Stand; but the greater Part of the Detachment by this Time having taken different Positions of Attack, the Enemy were soon routed in all Quarters, and in a Quarter of an Hour after we made ourselves Masters of all their Batteries on this Height, and the Ordnance mounted thereon. In the First Battery they had mounted Two Twenty-four-Pounders on Garrison Carriages; on the Second Battery they had One fine Brass Twenty-four-Pounder mounted on a high Travelling Carriage, and Two smaller Guns; and in a Third Battery were mounted Two Thirteen-Inch Mortars, with a great Deal of Ammunition, suitable

suitable for their different Pieces of Ordnance. On the Road we found One light Travelling Six-Pounder. Immediately as the Enemy retired and ceased firing, I posted the Troops round the Centre of the Hill, and placed Guards at the leading Avenues to it, while Lieutenant Serocold of the Navy, with the Sailors, &c. under his Directions, set to work in destroying these different Pieces of Ordnance, by spiking the Touch-Holes of the Guns and Mortars, and ramming Balls into the Guns, breaking up their Carriages, and destroying their Ammunition. Had it been possible to have carried off any Part of the above Guns, &c. it should have been done; but from the Precipices we were necessarily obliged to descend, and the broken narrow Paths we had occasion to pass, in order to avoid exposing ourselves by Daylight to the Fire of Two heavy Batteries of the Enemy at the Windmills, I found it was impracticable even to carry off the Field-Piece; neither did I think it right to hazard remaining with the Detachment (which did not exceed 408) on the Height where the Batteries were erected, there being no Cover in the Rear, and the Force of the Enemy, immediately in our Neighbourhood, on Heights above us, equal to 12 or 1300 Men, which might have cut us off before your Lordship could have sent a Reinforcement to sustain us from Toulon.

From these Considerations, as soon as Lieutenant Serocold reported to me that he had rendered the different Guns and Mortars unserviceable, having collected our Killed and Wounded, we marched back from our Left about Half past Four in the Morning, and reached this Post about Six o'Clock. Our Loss, on this Enterprize, of Killed and Wounded is herewith enclosed in a Return, which, considering the Strength of the Position we attacked, that was defended by 300 of the Enemy's

best Troops, is very inconsiderable ; but, at the same Time, is much to be lamented, as they were of the Advanced Guard of British, and the best of our Troops. The Loss of the Enemy is far more considerable ; for we perceived in different Places between Twenty and Thirty of them killed, but, from Reports since from Deserters, we learn they had upwards of Fifty killed, and as many wounded. We took a Captain Lamatalie, of the Chasseurs du Burgoyne, a Lieutenant Chevalier of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, and Twenty-three Men, Prisoners, whom we brought with us to this Post.

I have the Pleasure to inform your Lordship, that in the Operation of the March and Attack all the Foreign Troops employed co-operated most cordially.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

ROBERT BRERETON, Captain, commanding 2d Battalion of British.

Brigadier-General Lord Mulgrave,
&c. &c. &c.

British Corps.—1 Corporal, 3 Privates, killed ; 1 Corporal, 6 Privates, wounded.

Whitehall, November 9, 1793.

THE following Dispatch was this Day received at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :

Toulon, October 10, 1793.

SINCE my last Dispatch of the 3d of October*, the Enemy had completed Three Batteries opposite to the Hauteur de Grasse, one at La Hauteur

* Lord Mulgrave's Dispatch of the 3d of this Month has not been received.

des Moulins, and Two to the Southward on the Hauteur de Reinier. Vice-Admiral Lord Hood being apprehensive that the Fleet might suffer some Inconvenience from the Batteries de Reinier, and Information of the Situation of the Enemy, and of the Approaches to the Batteries, having been received from an intelligent Deserter, it was determined to make a Sortie from the Hauteur de Grasse on the 8th Instant, at Night, for the Purpose of destroying the Enemy's Batteries. A Detachment was ordered, composed of the Whole of the British Troops on that Post, amounting to 225 Rank and File, under the Command of Captain Brereton, of the 30th Regiment, the Spanish Grenadier Company of the Regiment of Hibernia, 50 Men commanded by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent, who also commanded the Sortie, a Company of Piedmontese Grenadiers of 50 Men, and 50 Albanese Neapolitan Troops. This Corps marched at Half past Twelve o'Clock at Night, and were joined (at a Point agreed upon) at One o'Clock in the Morning by the Post of Les Sablettes, of a Captain and 50 British Marines, and a Captain and 50 Piedmontese Chasseurs; the Advanced Guard of 50 British Grenadiers, Light Infantry, and 10 Grenadiers of Hibernia, under the Command of Captain Stewart, of the 25th Regiment. Lieutenant Knight, of the 11th Regiment, and a Subaltern Officer of Hibernia, (whose Name has not been reported to me,) surprised the Enemy's Post, attacked the First Battery with their Bayonets, put the whole Guard to flight, and pursued the Enemy with great Slaughter into the Second Battery, supported by the whole Detachment, which formed on the Height, and remained till Lieutenant Serocold, of the Navy, with a Party of Seamen, had taken Measures to render the Artillery of both Batteries unserviceable, and had destroyed

stroyed all the Ammunition : The Ground between Grasse and the Hauteur de Reinier was so intersected with Ravines and Walls as to render it impossible to bring off the Mortars or Guns.

I enclose a List of the Pieces of Ordnance which were destroyed, and a Return of the Killed and Wounded of His Majesty's Troops. The whole Loss fell upon the Advanced Guard ; the Officers and Soldiers of which distinguished themselves very particularly by their Enterprize, Activity, and Spirit. The good Order and Steadiness of the whole Detachment deserves the highest Praise ; as well as the judicious Conduct of the March, concerted by Lieutenant-Colonel Nugent, of the Regiment of Hibernia, and Captain Brereton, of the 30th Regiment, under the Orders of the Spanish Colonel O'Neale, who commands at the Post de Grasse.

Deserters, who came in Yesterday, report the Enemy calculate their Loss in Killed, Wounded, and Missing at near 200 Men ; and that One of the Mortars had split in their Endeavours to clear it.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

MULGRAVE, Acting Brig. Gen.
Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded of the British
Troops in the Attack of the Enemy's Batteries on the
Hauteurs de Reinier, on the Night of the 8th of
October 1793.*

25th Regiment.—1 Private, killed ; 1 Corporal, wounded.

30th Ditto.—1 Corporal, 2 Privates, killed ; 1 Corporal, 3 Privates, wounded.

69th Ditto.—2 Privates, wounded.

(Signed) MULGRAVE, Acting Brig. Gen.

Ordnance

Ordnance destroyed.

3 Brass Twenty-four-Pounders; 2 Brass Sixteen-Pounders, 1 Brass Four-Pounder, 2 Brass Thirteen-Inch Mortars.

Ammunition destroyed.

2 Barrels of Gunpowder, 2 Boxes of Cartridges, 30 filled Thirteen-Inch Shells.

(Signed) MULGRAVE, Acting Brig. Gen.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF NOVEMBER 12th,
1793.*Whitehall, November 12, 1793.*

BY a Dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated the 28th of October, it appears, that on the 25th of that Month, the Right-Wing of the Enemy was completely routed, with the Loss of Fourteen Cannon, a great Quantity of Military Stores, Two Howitzers, all the Camp Equipage, and an important Position at Wanzenau, of which General Wurmser immediately took Possession: That the Austrians were attacked on every Side on the 27th, but that the Enemy was compelled to retreat: And that the Loss of the latter on the Two Days was computed at 3000 killed, wounded, and taken.

B U L L E T I N

FROM THE

R 12th,
LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 16th,
1793.*Whitehall, November 14, 1793.*

THE Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, was this Morning received at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :

SIR,

Toulon, October 3, 1793.

IN my Dispatch of the 24th of September I had the Honor to inform you, that the Enemy had been more active than previous to that Period ; they occasionally cannonaded our different Posts, and had approached Bodies of Men to various Points, to attract our Attention. On the 30th of September, at Night, they entered upon a daring and desperate Project, that met with a most unaccountable Success, which fortunately was not of long Duration.

The Post of Faron being the Point at which the Enemy determined to make an Attempt to render themselves Masters of Toulon, they carried their Design into Execution on the Night of the 30th of September. The Piquet of Sixty Men, being driven from the Pas de la Masque about Day-break, retired to the Redoubt of Faron, which they found

abandoned by the Spanish Garrison that had been placed in it. The Enemy some Time after took Possession of the Redoubt, and of the whole Summit of this almost inaccessible Mountain. By the Possession of the Redoubt of Faron their Communication was open with La Valette, and with La Garde, where the Head-Quarters of General Gardane are established; from both which Places they received considerable Reinforcements. The Fort of Faron, which is below the Redoubt, having made the Signal of being pressed by the Enemy, and in Want of immediate Succour, Governor Elphinstone added Captain Tariano, with Ninety-two Men of the 30th Regiment, to the Garrison of that Post.

At about Seven o'Clock in the Morning of the 1st of October, the Report came to Toulon, that the Enemy were in Possession of the whole Summit of the Mountain of Faron. The absolute Necessity of an immediate Attack of this Post being obvious, the most practicable Means of regaining the Summit of the Mountain, in the Face of an Enemy, who were hourly receiving Reinforcements, and who were prepared for their Defence, became the only Subject of Discussion. Admiral Gravina, Brigadier-General Squierdo of the Spanish Troops, Brigadier-General Prince de Pignatelli commanding the Neapolitan Troops, Lieutenant-Colonel Chevalier de Revel, Governors Goodall, Elphinstone and myself, having assembled at the Government House, and having consulted intelligent Persons acquainted with the possible Accesses to the Mountain on the Side of Toulon, it was determined to make the Attempt on the Western Side. The Troops of the Garrison having been assembled on the Parade during the Time of our Deliberation, I detached Captain Beresford of the 69th Regiment, with Fifty Men, to Fort Faron, to co-operate under the Command of Governor Elphinstone, in case any Opportunity should

should offer of making a Diversion on the Side of the Redoubt of Faron, in Favour of our main Attack, if we should be so fortunate as to reach the Summit of the Mountain, which is 1718 Feet above the Level of the Sea.

The British Troops upon Guard at the Gate of the Town having been relieved, I was enabled to collect 250 British Rank and File, to which I added 140 Chasseurs, and 163 Grenadiers of the Piedmontese Troops (the Remainder being dispersed in distant Posts). This Corps composed the Column under my Command, destined to ascend the Face of the Mountain from the Fort of Grand St. Antoine. (I had also ordered 500 Neapolitan Troops of the Regiment de Bourgogne to join my Column; but, from the Difference of Language, some Mistake occurred in the Delivery of the Orders, and those Troops did not join me.) The Column of Admiral Gravina, which took its Route towards the Vallon de Valbourdin to ascend by that Pass, was composed of Two Companies of Piedmontese Chasseurs, 183 Spanish Rank and File, 400 Neapolitan Grenadiers, and a Detachment of 100 Men of the Regiment de Bourgogne; Brigadier-Generals Squierdo and Pignatelli went with this Column. The Two Columns marched from Toulon at Eight o'Clock. At the Redoubt of Grand St. Antoine I formed the Troops under my immediate Command in alternate Hundreds of British and Piedmontese, directing them to keep in small Platoons, as nearly in a Line as possible during their Ascent, and to form to the first Party that should arrive at the Summit. An Advanced Party of 200 of the Enemy appeared at the Top of the Mountain, and gave their Fire at a great Distance, retiring immediately, and allowing the Troops to gain the Height with no other Obstacle than that which the rugged and almost perpendicular Acclivity presented; the Labour and Fatigue of the Ascent being considerably increased by

by the great Heat of the Day. The Column of General Gravina gained the Top of the Mountain soon after us, without having met with any Resistance. Captain Moncrief, who led the Right Division of my Column, pushed across the Mountain, and possessed himself of the Pas de la Masque, which had been abandoned by the Enemy. The Top of the Mountain of Faron is intersected by a Succession of transversal Heights of steep Ascent from the West, and rising successively to the Easternmost Extremity of the Mountain, where the Redoubt of Faron is placed. We found the Enemy drawn up on the Front of this last Ridge. The Rock to the North, on the Right of the Position taken by the Enemy, ends in a Precipice above the Vallon de Favieres; the Ground which lay between the Right of the Enemy and the Column under my Command is a low Ridge, forming the narrow Head of a deep Valley, which descends to the Southward, widening itself by a gradual Turn to the Eastward, so as to form a steep Side to the Left Flank of the Enemy's Position, and ending on the flat Summit of an interior Ridge of the Mountain directly above the Town of Toulon.

The Enemy were formed in a Line on the Front of the Eminence, and within Musket-Shot of our Position: In Front of the Right of the Enemy's principal Line, and on the Crest of the Ridge which forms the Head of the Valley, they had an Advanced Guard of about Fifty Men; in the Rear of their Right Flank, which did not reach up to the Precipice, a Body of about 200 Men were placed en Echelon; a considerable Body was placed en Potence behind the Left of their Line; and in Front of their Left Flank was placed an Advanced Guard, similar to that on the Right; in the Rear, half Way between the Redoubt and the first Line, a strong Column was placed in Reserve; and the Parapet of the Redoubt was lined with Men. The Post

Post of the Enemy commanded very considerably every Part of the Position which we were obliged to occupy. The Left Column, under my Command, arrived first in Presence of the Enemy. I placed the greatest Part of it under Cover of a rising Ground, behind the narrow Crest of the Valley over which I was to pass when the Attack should be made. The Column of General Gravina being soon after also in Presence of the Enemy, he formed his Line on an Height which extended beyond the Left of the Enemy's Position, and was separated from the Height on which I had taken Post by a Branch of the great Valley running to the Westward, and forming a Dip between the Posts occupied by our respective Divisions. I immediately sent Notice of our being in Presence of the Enemy (by an Officer, who was obliged to make a considerable Circuit) to Governor Elphinstone, who was at Fort Faron.

A brisk Fire, begun by the Advanced Posts of the Enemy, took place at this Time between them and General Gravina's Line, and a Fire also commenced on the Side of Fort Faron by the Corps under the Command of Colonel del Porto against the Potence (or Return Line) of the Enemy's Position, which could not, however, at that Time produce its Effect, and was soon after very judiciously discontinued. As I could plainly perceive from the Post I occupied that no Impression could be made from a Fire across the deep Part of the Valley, and that there was a Defect in the Disposition of the Enemy's Left, I went to the Right to communicate my Observations to General Gravina; and it was then agreed that the Corps under the Command of that General should descend, by its Right, into the Valley, and march under Cover of the Ascent on the Left of the Enemy, to attack them on that Flank, which they had injudiciously placed upon the extreme Summit of the Hill, so as not

not to have the Command of the whole Descent, as they might have had by placing themselves a little below the Brow. It was agreed also, that the Left Column, under my Command, should endeavour to attract the Attention of the Enemy during this Movement ; and that when General Gravina should have attained a certain Point I should move forward, and the general Attack be made. On my Return to the Left (General Gravina having already begun his Movements) I produced my whole Force to the View of the Enemy. The Operation answered to our utmost Wish. The Enemy marched Reinforcements to the Right of their Line, and appeared in Expectation of an immediate Attack from my Column : During this Period General Gravina proceeded down the Valley, and came unperceived up the Side of the Hill occupied by the Enemy ; the Line of March round this steep and rocky Ascent being explored, with infinite Intrepidity and Judgment, by Serjeant Moreno, of the Spanish Marines, and Three Soldiers of his Corps, to within Pistol-Shot of the Enemy's Line. The whole Crest of the Mountain of Faron being a hard Grey Rock, without Vegetation, and in some Parts broken into sharp and loose Pieces, which render walking very difficult, the March of General Gravina's Column was necessarily slow : As soon as he had got to the Point agreed upon, the British of my Column, led by Captain Moncrief, of the 11th Regiment, and preceded by Thomas Graham, Esq; of Balgeroon, (a Gentleman of independent Fortune, who was attracted to Toulon by the extraordinary Event of its being in our Possession, to whose Abilities on many Occasions here, and to whose distinguished and exemplary Gallantry on this Occasion the Service has been infinitely indebted,) and the Piedmontese Chasseurs, led by Lieutenant-Colonel the Chevalier de Revel, advanced in Two Columns, supported by the Piedmontese Grenadiers, under Colonel

Colonel the Comte de Forax, the Ridge being too narrow to admit of a Line. A very heavy Fire from the greatest Part of the Enemy's Line checked our Progress for a short Period, at somewhat less than Half the Way between the Ground from which we had advanced and the Enemy's Post. Here a continued Fire was kept up between the Enemy and the British and Piedmontese Troops, under every Disadvantage on our Part of a most exposed and confined Situation. The Column of General Gravina, in the mean Time, advanced in excellent Order under Cover of the Hill; the Two Companies of Piedmontese Chasseurs, with the Neapolitan Grenadiers and Spanish Troops, advancing with a regular Progress, and well-supported Fire, towards the Left of the Enemy's Line, whilst the Detachment from Fort Faron, under Colonel Comte del Porto, recommenced their Attack, which they made a real one, instead of a mere Diversion as at first intended. At this Instant the advanced Part of General Gravina's Column having nearly gained the Brow of the Hill, I perceived the Left of the Enemy's Line begin to waver, and crowd together, and ordered the British and Piedmontese under my Command to rush forward, which they did with the utmost Spirit and Alacrity, under an heavy and galling Fire of the Enemy, which, however, was of very short Duration, for the whole Line of the Enemy, with their different Corps of Reserve, (400 of their Troops having abandoned the Redoubt before the Conclusion of the Action,) were thrown into Confusion, and the Rout became general; several were killed in the Pursuit, but a very considerable Number indeed were destroyed by pressing each other over the Precipice in their Flight; 75 of their Dead were collected without descending into the Valley to which they fell from the Precipice: An Officer and 60 Prisoners were taken; and by Accounts since received from Deserters,

farters, but one Quarter of their original Number have rejoined their Forces. The most moderate Calculation, upon the Accounts of the Prisoners and Deserters, states their Numbers to have been from 1800 to 2000 Men, all Troops of the Line, and the Flower of La Bar's Army. Our Loss has been inconsiderable, compared with the Difficulty and Hazard of the Enterprize. I have to regret the Loss of Lieutenant the Chevalier Fabar, of the Piedmontese Chasseurs, a gallant, active, and intelligent young Officer, who was killed at the Commencement of the first Attack made by my Column. The whole Army heard with Regret that General Gravina, in the Course of his able and spirited Exertions at the Head of the Neapolitan Grenadiers, received a Wound in the Leg, which obliged him to retire from the Field; I am happy, however, to add, that the Wound is not likely to be attended with any serious Consequences: His Place was ably supplied by the Courage and Conduct of Brigadier-General Chevalier Squierdo, and Prince Pignatelli. I enclose a List of the Killed and Wounded of the different Nations; the chief Loss has fallen upon the Column under my Command, from the very exposed Situation in which the Attack was necessarily made, and where the British and Piedmontese Troops justified the mutual Confidence which each seemed to repose in the steady Support of the other. Indeed, Sir, I should do Injustice were I to particularise any Corps or any Nation, where all were so equally meritorious, not only in the intrepid Firmness with which the Whole of this brave Body of Men encountered the Dangers of a difficult and almost desperate Attempt, but for the patient Fortitude also with which they bore Hunger, Thirst, and Fatigue, the Troops having received only a small Portion of Bread at the Time they marched from out of the Town, and being (from the Want of necessary Supplies at Toulon) without Canteens,

no Officer or Soldier had a Drop of Water to refresh him during the Space of Twelve Hours, in a laborious march up Precipices supposed inaccessible, and over rugged Rocks, exposed to the Heat of a burning Sun, reflected strongly by the Nature of the Ground, I can only say, that the mutual Esteem and Applause which the Troops of the different Nations so strongly manifest towards each other, is the most honorable Panegyric that can be bestowed upon them.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c.

MULGRAVE, Acting Brig. Gen.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing on the Mountain of Faron, in the Attack, the 1st of October 1793.

BRITISH.

11th Regiment.—1 Rank and File, killed ; 6 Rank and File, wounded ; 1 Rank and File, missing.

25th Ditto.—5 Rank and File, wounded ; 2 Rank and File, missing.

30th Ditto.—1 Rank and File, killed ; 5 Rank and File, wounded.

69th Ditto.—1 Captain, 4 Rank and File, wounded.

Marines.—1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Subaltern, 4 Rank and File, wounded.

Total.—1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 24 Rank and File, wounded ; 3 Rank and File, missing.

PIEDMONTES.

Grenadiers.—12 Rank and File, wounded.

Chasseurs.—1 Subaltern, 4 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Major, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 16 Rank and File, wounded.

Total.—1 Subaltern, 4 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Major, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 28 Rank and File, wounded.

SPANISH

SPANISH INFANTRY.

1 General Officer, 4 Subalterns, 2 Rank and File, wounded.

NEAPOLITAN GRENADIERS.

1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Subaltern, 5 Rank and File, wounded.

TOTAL.

1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, killed; 1 General Officer, 1 Field Officer, 3 Captains, 5 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants, 59 Rank and File, wounded; 3 Rank and File, missing.

Name of Officer killed.

Chevalier Fabar, Lieutenant of Chasseurs.

Names of Officers wounded.

Spanish.—General Gravina; Don Carlos O'Donnel, Aide de-Camp to Brigadier-General Squierdo.

Neapolitan.—Second Lieutenant Delbeszo.

Piedmontese.—Major commanding Chasseurs, Chevalier St. Etienne; Captains Chevalier Grondona and de Torniello; Lieutenants Chevalier de Blanc and Chevalier Chenitti.

British.—Captain O'Dogherty, of 69th Regiment; Lieutenant Carter, of Marines.

MULGRAVE, Acting Brig. Gen.

I enclose a Copy of the Account I received from Governor Elphinstone, of the Attack made to the Eastward from Fort Faron.

October 6, 1793.

LAST Night a Reinforcement of 355 Piedmontese Troops arrived from Sardinia. The Second Division of Neapolitan Troops, consisting of 2000 Men, is arrived in the Harbour.

MULGRAVE, Acting Brig. Gen.

MY

MY LORD, *La Malgue, October 4, 1793.*

IN Conformity to the Plan fixed on for our joint Operations, I went up to Fort Faron, and, by shewing the Head of different Columns of the Troops, kept the Enemy constantly jealous of an immediate Attack on the Right, and kept up a well directed Fire from Three Twelve-Pounders on the Redoubt: But it was not only my own Opinion, but that of all the Officers commanding Corps, that a direct Attack in a Work so situated, and full of Men, was impracticable; I therefore ordered Four Parties, of 60 Men each, to be ready to climb up the Hill the Moment General Gravina and your Lordship should advance on the Top of the Mountain, and a Column of 200 to follow and support them, without firing until they should arrive at the Summit, and a Party to turn the Hill lower down on the Right, to cut off or impede the Retreat, and all the Guns of the Fort to fire about Fifty Yards in Front of the Troops, and to stop the Moment I should make a Signal. This Plan was admirably executed, and I hope produced the best Effect; Conde del Peresta, Colonel of the Regiment of Majorca, distinguished himself much in conducting the Attack. Captains Torriano, of the 30th, and Beresford, of the 69th, had infinite Merit for the intrepid Manner they led their Men up an almost inaccessible Mountain under a severe Fire. The Commandant of the Neapolitan Troops, and Major Heustein, of the Regiment of Royal Louis, were not less distinguished on this Occasion, and the Whole behaved with exemplary Firmness. Lieutenant Alexander, of the Navy, and Captain Dexter, of the Marines, performed most material Services by the well-directed Fire from Guns on the Enemy's Troops and Works.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Whitehall, November 15, 1793.

BY Letters from Vice-Admiral Lord Hood and Brigadier-General Lord Mulgrave to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Toulon, the 24th and 27th of last Month, brought by Captain Cook, of the Royal Navy, it appears that Lieutenant-General O'Hara, appointed by His Majesty Governor of that Garrison and its Dependencies, had arrived on the last-mentioned Day from Gibraltar. It also appears that the 1st Battalion of the Royals, the 18th Regiment, and a Battalion of the Royal Artillery, had arrived at Toulon with General O'Hara; and that no Event of Consequence had occurred. That the Enemy continued to work at some Distance from Toulon, but that they had not opened any new Batteries, excepting a small one of Two Eight-Pounders and a Mortar above Fort Pomet, which, it was expected, would be silenced by some Heavy Guns which were to be brought against it.

That Intelligence had been received of the Capture of Lyons, from which it was expected that the Enemy would receive considerable Reinforcements.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF NOVEMBER 23d,
1793.

Whitehall, November 20, 1793.

THE Dispatches, of which the following are Extract and Copy, (which had not been received when the last Accounts were published,) were Yesterday received at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department:

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honorable Lord Mulgrave to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Toulon, October 18, 1793.

ON the 14th of October, at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, I perceived the Army of General Carteaux, to the Westward of Toulon, to be formed in Line, and advancing from the Hills towards the Redoubt of Malbousquet. The Garrison of Toulon (leaving the necessary Guards, and a small Detachment to secure the Tranquillity of the Town,) was marched out to the Number of about 3000 Men to take a defensive Position between the Redoubts Malbousquet and St. Antoine, and behind the Riviere Neuve, a deep and dry Canal lying North and South in Front of those Redoubts. Three Bridges, which crossed the Canal on the

Roads leading to Brouffan, Marseilles, and the Village of Six Fours, had been broken by my Orders soon after my Arrival at Toulon. In this Position we had not any View of the Enemy, who were concealed by intermediate Hills between their Line and the Plain occupied by the Garrison of Toulon. I detached a Captain, with 70 British and 30 Piedmontese Chasseurs, to a rising Ground (the Hauteur des Arennes) beyond the Riviere Neuve, to discover the Movements of the Enemy, with Orders to remain there till I should call them in, if they saw no considerable Body, but to return immediately if the Enemy appeared in Force, and on no Account to engage in any Way with the Enemy, so as to oblige me to march to their Support, as it was not my Intention to make any Attack, or to come to Action, beyond the Riviere Neuve; the smallness of our Numbers, the Impossibility of carrying our Field Artillery across the Canal, and the certain Information I had received that the Enemy had numerous Batteries on the strong Ground which they occupied, determined me to wait their Attack (if they intended one) behind the Riviere Neuve, and under the Protection of the Redoubts on the Flanks of our Position. Whilst the Patrole of 90 Men proceeded to the Hill pointed out to them, I was employ'd in forming the Line of British and Piedmontese, and Two Battalions of Neapolitans, Messabia and Royal Naples: Brigadier-Generals Squierdo and Pignatelli having gone to the Left to place the Remainder of the Neapolitans and the Spanish Troops, and to order a Patrole (similar to that which I had sent out) to an Hill, the Hauteur des Gands, in Front of the Left of our Position. Before the Line was completely formed, I heard the Patrole of British engaged in an heavy Fire with the Enemy, and saw small Parties retreating: I sent immediately the Whole of the Piedmontese Chasseurs to support the Patrole, and bring them off.

off. The Appearance of this Reinforcement had the Effect of animating the advanced Soldiers of the British, who, in Spite of the Remonstrances of their Officers, pressed forward upon the Enemy. The Piedmontese followed the Example ; and as I found the whole Detachment were advancing upon the Enemy, I was obliged to march out with 200 British, Three Companies of the Regiment de Piedmont, and Half of each of the Regiments of Neapolitan Troops, leaving the Remainder of my Wing of the Army to guard our Position, and to check the Enemy if they should press upon us on our Return. The Patrole had pushed on to a considerable Distance, and had driven in all the Advanced Parties of the Enemy, before I could bring them off, which, however, was effected with no further Loss than that which they had sustained in the rash but spirited Enterprise of the Soldiers, which obliged their Officers to follow them to a Distance of a Mile and a Half beyond the Riviere Neuve. The Patrole on the Left, with which Brigadier-Generals Squierdo and Pignatelli had proceeded, consisting of about 800 Men, had gone forward near a Mile to the Petite Garenne, and in Sight of the Intrenchment which the Enemy had thrown up on the Road to Olioulles : As this Party had kept up a continued Fire on the Advanced Corps of the Enemy, I apprehended they might be in Want of Ammunition to make good their Retreat ; and having regained La Hauteur des Arennes with my whole Corps, I detached 100 British, 100 Piedmontese, and One of the Half Battalions of Neapolitans, to assist their Retreat, who found them preparing to return to our Line. The Enemy in all Probability expected an Attack from us, which prevented their quitting their Post to bring their whole Force upon our small Detachments, which had imprudently rushed forwards. Night coming on, the Enemy (having probably lost several Men

from the Vivacity with which they were pressed, retired to their Camp without attempting any Attack. The Garrison marched back to Toulon at about Ten o'Clock at Night.

I have the Honor to enclose you a Return of the Killed and Wounded in this Skirmish, in which I have only to regret the too great Impetuosity of the Troops of the Patrole, but have every Reason to applaud the judicious Conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Chevalier de Revels, and of Captain Wemys and Lieutenant St. George, of the 11th Regiment, under the Circumstances which obliged them to go to so hazardous a Distance from our Post of Defence.

On the 15th, in the Morning, the unfortunate Affair of Cape Le Brun took place. I send you a Copy of Governor Elphinstone's Report of this Action to Vice-Admiral Lord Hood

As soon as the Report came to me of Cape Brun being attacked and requiring Succour, I ordered the Garrison Picquet to turn out immediately, and the Remainder of the Troops to get under Arms, and sent the Report I had received to the General Officers commanding the Foreign Troops. Before the Picquet of 100 Men had got beyond the Gate of the Town, a Report came of our Troops having been repulsed from Cape Brun; that they had retired into Fort La Malgue; and that the whole Army of General La Poype had been marched from La Garde for the Attack of Cape Brun, and were at that Time in Possession of it.

We marched out of the Gate d'Italie as soon as the Garrison could be collected under Arms, consisting of the same Numbers as the Day before, with Eight Field-Pieces and Two Eighteen-Pounders, with the Addition of 60 Spanish Dragoons of 160, which landed on the 12th Instant (the remaining Horses not being yet fit for Service.)

Having reconnoitered the Situation of the Enemy I found they had abandoned Cape Brun, and had formed

formed their whole Force further to the Eastward, on the Hauteur Le Pradel, with their Left covered by the Castle St. Marguerite, which has Two Twelve-Pounders pointed to the Land Side; their Field-Pieces were distributed along the Front of their Line. It occurred to me that the most safe and effectual Mode of dislodging them from their strong Post would be to march immediately forward, under Protection of the Guns of our Forts on the Side of Mount Faron, to proceed towards La Vallette, and strike off to the Hauteurs de Thouars, about a Mile to the Eastward of La Vallette, and commanding La Garde at something more than a Quarter of a Mile Distance from that Village. It was my Intention to occupy Thouars and La Garde, by which we should command the whole Plain, and the Two great Roads, one leading to Hieres, and passing to the Eastward of La Garde, the other passing through La Vallette, and leading to Souliers. Generals Squierdo and Pignatelli being of the same Opinion with me, we proceeded on the Road to La Vallette, leaving 140 Men, with Two Eighteen Pounders, in that Village (under the Protection of the Guns of Fort Faron) to mask the Vallon de Favieres, and prevent the Enemy from sending Reinforcements by that Pass from their Posts at Tounis and Le Revest. At the Commencement of our March the Enemy expected an Attack, and drew up their Force; as we proceeded they appeared in some Degree of Hurry and Confusion, and at length quitted their Post to march towards La Garde. Unfortunately, from an Error of the Guide, the Spanish Troops which led the Column were carried beyond the Point at which they should have gained the Hauteurs de Thouars; and when the Rear Division of the Column, composed of the British and Piedmontese Troops, which was to have formed the Left of the Line, arrived at the Foot of that Hill, we found the Advance

formed with their Right to the Hauteurs, and their Left extending towards La Vallette. I immediately marched the British and Piedmontese Troops to the Top of the Hauteurs de Thouars, taking the Right of our Position ; the Spanish and Part of the Neapolitan Troops came up on our Left ; Brigadier-General Pignatelli remaining with 350 Men to keep up the Communication with the Corps posted at La Vallette. It was with great Regret that I perceived the Enemy (who had pressed their March rapidly) entering La Garde at the Moment we possessed ourselves of the Hauteurs de Thouars. By the Activity and Exertions of Colonel Minichini, of the Albanese Neapolitan Corps, and Captain Collier, of the British Artillery, we got our Field-Pieces to the Top of the Hills through very steep and difficult Passages. The Enemy made various Movements, but without attempting any Thing more than a Cannonade from La Garde, which we returned, and dismounted One of their Guns. When Night set in they began to remove with their Artillery towards Hieres. I sent forward a Patrole under Captain Moncrief, of the 11th Regiment, consisting of 100 British Troops, a Company of Piedmontese Grenadiers, and the Grenadier Company of the Spanish Swiss Regiment of Betchar, to find whether they had evacuated La Garde. This Patrole was fired upon by a strong Rear Guard, posted in Vineyards, and in the Houses of the Village, which cover the Sides of a Sugar-Loaf Hill, the Top of which is crowned by an old Castle. The main Object of our Movement having been obtained by the Retreat of the Enemy from the Situation they had occupied in the Morning near St. Marguerite, it would have been highly imprudent to have sacrificed any Part of our small Force in the Attack of a strong Village, which we must of Necessity have abandoned next Morning. The Troops having been much fatigued the Day before, and

and having been left (by the Mismanagement of the Persons charged at Toulon with the Supply of Provisions) without any Food till Ten o'Clock at Night, it was at that Hour determined to march back into the Town.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing on the 14th of October 1793, near Malbousquet.

BRITISH.

5th Regiment.—2 Rank and File, killed; 4 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, missing.
Marines.—1 Rank and File, wounded.

PIEDMONTESSE.

Chasseurs.—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 5 Rank and File, wounded.

Grenadiers.—1 Rank and File, wounded.

SPANIARDS.

Regiment of Hibernia.—1 Rank and File, killed; 3 Rank and File, wounded.

Marines.—1 Rank and File, killed; 2 Lieutenants, 3 Rank and File, wounded.

Regiment of Majorca. 1 Captain, 2 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Rank and File, missing.

NEAPOLITANS.

Grenadier Regiment du Roi.—1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, wounded.

Regiment of Royal Naples.—4 Rank and File, wounded.

Total of killed, wounded, and missing.—2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 34 Rank and File.

Names of Officers wounded.

Piedmontese Chasseurs.—Captain Chevalier D'Albrion and Lieutenant Chevalier Tornielli.

Spanish Majorca Regiment.—Captain Don Louis del Concha.

Spanish Marines.—Lieutenants Bafes and Escaleda.

MULGRAVE, Acting Brig. Gen.

Return

Return of the Killed and Wounded on the 15th of October 1793, on the Hauteurs of Thouars.

BRITISH.

11th Regiment.—1 Rank and File, wounded.
69th Ditto.—2 Rank and File, wounded.

SPANISH.

Swiss Regiment of Betchar.—1 Rank and File, killed; 2 Rank and File, wounded.

MULGRAVE, Acting Brig. Gen.

MY LORD, *La Malgue, October 16, 1793.*

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that, in consequence of the Enemy's having repeatedly appeared on the important Hill of Cape Brun, which overlooks this Fort, and commands a great Part of the Harbour, I ordered 100 Men of Huistains, or Battalion of Royal Louis, to be posted there; and, on the 14th, repaired there with the Engineers to prepare for its Defence; and after they had marked out the Situation of an intended Work, I sent a Reinforcement of 100 of the Regiment of Royal Louis. On the 15th, before Day, the Report of Musketry was heard, which increased with the Light, and induced me to order 100 of the 30th Regiment, 100 Neapolitans, 50 Spaniards, and the Remainder of the Royal Louis, to follow me there. By the Time I got to the Bottom of the Hill the Fire was become very brisk, and I had some Difficulty to get up by the Road. The Troops from La Malgue were nearly up by a shorter Road through Vineyards. I detached Captain Torriano, of the 30th, to go round the Left of the Hill, and take the Enemy on their Right Flank. This had the desired Effect, and they gave Way. On the Top of the Hill I found the Royal Louis defending themselves gallantly, although hard pressed, but the Out-Posts driven in, and the Men in Want of Cartridges. I advanced with the fresh Troops and recovered our Out-Posts, after an ob-

stinate

stinate Resistance, and placed Captain Tomlinson, of the 30th, in the Advance, the Neapolitans in the Centre, Captain Torriano on the Left, with Royal Louis and the Spanish Troops on the Right ; and it was near an Hour before the Enemy retired. They were supported by Cannon ; we had none. I had previously sent an Aid de Camp to La Malgue for Cartridges, and to Toulon for Support of Troops. The Enemy, notwithstanding they were greater in Force than I expected, did not seem disposed to renew the Attack ; insomuch that I ordered the Workmen to begin the Redoubt, visited the Posts, and then returned to the Fort for the Purpose of hurrying up Guns, Ammunition, Provisions, &c. and repeating my Request of Men from Toulon. In Half an Hour after I had left Cape Brun the whole Army of the Enemy had advanced under Cover of Woods, and, supported by Artillery, attacked the Posts on all Sides, and carried it in consequence of Numbers, notwithstanding a most distinguished Resistance. I am sorry to inform that, in both Affairs, many brave Officers and Men fell. In the Person of Captain Torriano His Majesty lost one of the most respectable Officers in Europe. Were I to enter upon the Conduct of the Officers and Men, I should fail in doing Justice to their Merit. The 30th Regiment did all that Men could do ; and the Battalion of Royal Louis, although only a few Days formed, fought with determined Valour. The fortunate Recovery of the Post was so immediately under your Lordship's Eye, that it is unnecessary for me to add more, than that I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. K. ELPHINSTONE.

*Right Honorable Lord Hood,
Esq. Esq. Esq.*

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, October 15,
1793, on Cape Brun.*

BRITISH.

30th Regiment.—1 Captain killed; 1 Lieutenant, 9 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 4 Rank and File, missing.

SPANISH.

Marines.—4 Rank and File, wounded.

Regiment of Majorca.—1 Rank and File, wounded.

NEAPOLITANS.

Regiment of Burgoyne.—6 Rank and File, wounded; 4 Rank and File, missing.

FRENCH.

Regiment of Royal Louis.—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 9 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 15 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Lieutenant, 11 Rank and File missing.

Total of killed, wounded, and missing.—3 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, and 63 Rank and File.

Names of Officers killed, wounded, and missing.

30th Regiment.—Captain Torriano, killed; Lieutenant Hamilton, wounded; Lieutenant Shewbridge, missing.

Lieutenant Bambridge, of the Royal Navy, Aide de Camp to Governor Elphinstone, wounded.

Regiment of Royal Louis.—Captain Thomasson, Lieutenant Simmonet, killed; Captain Buret, Lieutenant D'Arno, wounded; Ensign Kear, made Prisoner.

MULGRAVE, Acting Brig. Gen.

Whitehall, November 23, 1793.

THIS Morning Lord George Conway arrived here with a Dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Fort Louis, November 15, 1793, mentioning, that the Siege of that Place had been commenced

menced by General Wurmser on the 10th Instant; and that the Garrison had surrendered themselves Prisoners of War, to the Amount of 4000 Men, on the 14th: 112 Pieces of Artillery, of different Sizes, 15 Caissons, and a great Number of Live Stock, are also in the Possession of the Austrians. The Loss on the Part of the latter consisted in 24 Men killed, and about 30 wounded.

Extract of a Letter from Sir James Murray to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated Tournai, November 19, 1793.

UPON the 16th Instant Colonel Salis, with Part of the Garrison of Ypres, marched against Poperinghue, which the Enemy had been in Possession of for some Time, and where they had the Appearance of intending to establish themselves in Force. They are, however, driven from that Post, with the Loss of 45 Prisoners, of which Four are Officers, One Howitzer, and One Tumbril, which were taken by Colonel Salis, without any Loss upon his Part.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 3d,
 1793.

Whitehall, December 31, 1793.

A LETTER, of which the following is an Extract, was Yesterday received from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General of the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Tournai, November 29, 1793, by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department:

THE Army remained in a State of Tranquillity until Yesterday, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, when the Enemy attacked Néchin and Leers, Two Advanced Posts, occupied each by about 100 Men. They advanced in considerable Force, particularly against Néchin, and made their Attack with great Rapidity. The Detachment posted there, which was a Picquet from the Grenadier Battalion of the Troops of Hesse Darmstadt, and Half a Company of the Imperial Free Corps of O'Donnell, defended the Post for some Time with great Gallantry, but being obliged to yield to the Superiority of Numbers, they retreated towards Bailleul, whilst the Detachment which occupied Leers,

Leers, to avoid being surrounded, fell back to Estainbourg. Major-General During, however, who had repaired upon the first Alarm to the Point of Attack, having brought up the Light Infantry Battalion of Hesse Darmstadt from Estainbourg and Peck, and a Party of the Hanoverian Cavalry, under the Command of Colonel Linsingen, having advanced from Templeuve, the Enemy were driven back in their Turn, and the Posts re-occupied.

The Darmstadt Troops had Two Men killed; Captain Von Shonberg and Seven Men wounded: Captain Von Becher, who was likewise wounded, and Four Men taken. The Corps of O'Donnell had Six Men wounded and Two taken. The Hanoverian Cavalry, One Man wounded. The Loss of the Enemy was greater; several were found dead about the Village of Nechin, and Seven or Eight taken.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
 OF DECEMBER 10th, 1793.

Whitehall, December 9, 1793.

THE Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, Extracts, and Translations, were received this Day by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

*Copy of a Letter from Major-General Williamson,
 dated Jamaica, October 8, 1793.*

SIR,

I HAD the Honor to inform you, in my Letter of the 8th of September, that the next Day the 13th Regiment, the Two Flank Companies of the 49th, and a Detachment of Artillery, were to sail, to take Possession of Jeremie, the Propositions or Capitulation having been accepted.

Commodore Ford, in whose Praise I cannot say too much, sailed with the Expedition. The greatest Part of the Troops were embarked on board His Majesty's Ships. Transports were necessary for the Provisions and Stores.

The Whole arrived at Jeremie the 19th in the Evening; and a Deputation was sent from the Council,

Council requesting the English Colours, that they might be immediately hoisted; but it was judged best to land early the next Morning, when the Whole disembarked, and the Colours were hoisted at both Forts, with Two Salutes of Twenty-one Guns, and answered by the Commodore and his Squadron. The Troops were received with the loudest Acclamations from all Ranks.

I mentioned in my Letter, that a Mons. Carles, of the Etat-Major of the Mole, was on board of the Commodore.

The Commodore only remained a few Hours at Jeremie after the Troops were landed, and sailed for the Mole, where he arrived the 22d, and sent Mons. Carles on Shore. The next Day, at Seven in the Morning, a Deputation of Twenty Persons came on board the Commodore, who was cruising off the Entrance of the Mole, to inform him, that they wished to accept of the same Capitulation as Jeremie, and begged the Commodore to grant it them, which was accordingly done, and the Europa sailed up the Harbour. When the Fort at Presque Isle saw the Ship under Weigh they fired Three Guns as a Signal, and hoisted the English Colours, the same at Fort Orleans; and when the Europa came to an Anchor she was saluted with Twenty-one Guns from all the Forts, and all the Vessels in the Harbour, which was answered by the Commodore. Fifty Marines were landed under Captain Robertson, who took the Command of the Garrison. The Commodore sent a fast-sailing Schooner to Jeremie for some Troops: The Grenadier Company of the 13th Regiment was immediately embarked, and arrived at the Mole the 28th.

It being a Place of such Importance, and literally the Key of St. Domingo, I judged it necessary to strengthen the Garrison; accordingly Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey, with Five Companies of the 49th Regiment, sailed the 7th on board Two of the

Frigates; and I shall order the remaining Three Companies to hold themselves in Readiness for Embarkation on board of another Frigate.

The Packet not failing till the 21st, and Two Ships sailing the 10th, one for London and the other for Liverpool, I have the Honor to send you a short Sketch of our Operations, and shall be more explicit by the Packet.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

TERMS of CAPITULATION proposed by the Inhabitants of *La Grande Anse*, (including the Quarter at *Jeremie*,) represented by Mons. de Char-milly, possessed of full Powers by a Commission from the Council of Public Safety of the aforesaid Place, dated the 18th of August 1793, and presented to His Excellency Major-General Williamson, His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor of *Jamaica*, for his Acceptance.

Art. I. THAT the Proprietors of St. Domingo, deprived of all Recourse to their lawful Sovereign to deliver them from the Tyranny under which they now groan, implore the Protection of His Britannic Majesty, and take the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to him; and supplicate him to take their Colony under his Protection, and to treat them as good and faithful Subjects till a General Peace, at which Period they shall be finally subjected to the Terms then agreed upon between His Britannic Majesty, the Government of France, and the Allied Powers, with respect to the Sovereignty of St. Domingo.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. II. That till Order and Tranquillity are restored at St. Domingo, the Governor appointed by His Britannic Majesty shall have full Power to regulate

regulate and direct whatever Measures of Safety and Police he shall judge proper.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. III. That no one shall be molested on Account of any anterior Disturbances, except those who are legally accused, in some Court of Justice, of having committed Murder, or of having destroyed Property by Fire, or of having instigated others to commit those Crimes.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. IV. That the Mulattoes shall have all the Privileges enjoyed by that Class of Inhabitants in the British Islands.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. V. That if, at the Conclusion of the War, the Colony remains under the Sovereignty of His Britannic Majesty, and Order is established therein, in such Case the Laws respecting Property, and all Civil Rights, which were in Force in the said Colony before the Revolution in France, shall be preserved: Nevertheless, until a Colonial Assembly can be formed, His Britannic Majesty shall have the Right of determining provisionally upon any Measures which the general Good, and the Tranquillity of the Colony, may require; but that no Assembly shall be called till Order is established in every Part of the Colony; and, till that Period, His Britannic Majesty's Governor shall be assisted in all the Details of Administration and Police by a Committee of Six Persons, which he shall have the Power of choosing from among the Proprietors of the Three Provinces of which the Colony consists.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VI. That, in consequence of the Devastations which have taken place in the Colony by Insurrections, Fire, and Pillage, the Governor appointed by His Majesty, on taking Possession of the Colony, to satisfy the Demand of the Inhabitants

in this Respect, shall be authorized to grant, for the Payment of Debts, a Suspension of Ten Years, which shall be computed from the Date of the Surrender; and the Suspension of all Interest upon the same shall begin from the Period of the 1st of August 1791, and terminate at the Expiration of the Ten Years above-mentioned granted for the Payment of Debts; but all Sums due to Minors by their Guardians, or to absent Planters, by those who have the Management of their Property, or from one Planter to another, for the Transfer of Property, are not to be included in the above Suspension.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VII. That the Duties of Importation and Exportation upon all European Commodities shall be the same as in the English Colonies.

Answer.—Granted. In consequence the Tariff shall be made public and fixed, that every one may be made acquainted therewith.

Art. VIII. That the Manufacturers of White Sugars shall preserve the Right of exporting their Clayed Sugars, subject to such Regulations as it may be necessary to make with respect to them.

Answer.—Granted. In consequence the Duties upon White Sugars shall be the same as were taken in the Colony of St. Domingo in 1789.

Art. IX. That the Catholic Religion shall be preserved and maintained, but that no other Mode of Evangelic Worship shall be excluded.

Answer.—Granted; on Condition that such Priests as have taken the Oath prescribed by the Persons exercising the Powers of Government in France shall be sent away, and replaced by others.

Art. X. The local Taxes destined to acquit the Expences of Garrisons, and of the Administration of the Colony, shall be assessed in the same Manner as in 1789, except the Alleviations and Remittances

which

which shall be granted to the Inhabitants whose Property has suffered by Fire, till their Possessions are repaired. An Account shall be kept by the Colony of all the Sums advanced on the Part of Great Britain for supplying the Deficiency of the said Taxes; which Deficiency, as well as all the public Expences of the Colony, (except those of His Majesty's Naval Forces destined for its Protection,) shall always be defrayed by the said Colony.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XI. His Britannic Majesty's Governor of St. Domingo shall apply to the Spanish Government to obtain Restitution of the Negroes and Cattle sold upon the Spanish Territory by the revolted Slaves.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. XII. The Importation, in American Bottoms, of Provisions, Cattle, Grain, and Wood of every Kind, from the United States of America, shall be allowed at St. Domingo.

Answer.—Granted; on Condition that the American Ships which shall be employed in this Trade shall have only one Deck; and this Importation shall be allowed only as long as it shall appear necessary for the Re-establishment or Subsistence of the Colony, or until Measures have been taken for putting it in this Respect upon the same Footing as other English Colonies: and an exact Account shall be kept of the said Vessels, with the Description of their Cargoes, and shall be transmitted every Three Months to the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, as well as to One of the Principal Secretaries of State; and on no Account whatsoever shall any of the said Vessels be allowed to take in Return any Production of the Colony, except Molasses and Rum.

Art. XIII. No Part of the aforesaid Conditions shall be considered as a Restriction to the Power of

the Parliament of Great Britain to regulate and determine the political Government of the Colony.

Answer.—Granted.

The Address from the Members of the Council of Public Safety at Jeremie to His Majesty.

S I R E,

PERMIT your new Subjects to offer their first Homage to your Majesty, and to pay to you the Tribute of Gratitude due to your Kindness to us.

Fame had long ago informed us of your Majesty's many excellent Virtues, by which your Majesty has been guided in the generous Part you have taken respecting the Misfortunes of France, and of the Island of St. Domingo.

We were informed by Mons. de Charmilly, one of our Countrymen, who came to this Part of the World with Orders from your Majesty's Ministers, of the deep Concern your Majesty had felt at our Misfortunes, from which we have been delivered by the Goodness of your Majesty, to whom we owe our present Happiness.

Governor Williamson, Commodore Ford, and Colonel Whitelocke, animated by the same Sentiments as your Majesty, have already made us sensible of the great Advantage of belonging to your Majesty.

We humbly supplicate your Majesty to be persuaded that our Gratitude will be equal to the Kindness we have experienced, and that your new Subjects will emulate those who have long lived under your Laws in Obedience, Submission, and Respect.

We are,

S I R E,

Your Majesty's very humble,
and very faithful Subjects,

The Members of the Council of Safety,

(Signed)

(Signed)

LACOMBE, President.
 CHAPEAU.
 MATHIEU.
 DOBIGNIER.
 TATEGRAIN.
 FAVERANGE.
 CATTEGRAIS.
 P. TROZE MAGNAN, Sec.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel William Dansey to Major-General Williamson, dated Cape Nicola Mole, October 18, 1793.

IN consequence of the Commission you honored me with, I took the Command of this Town and Garrison on the 12th Instant. I found every Thing properly arranged by Major Robertson, and I had then nothing to do but confirm his Orders and Regulations. I have since been menaced with an Attack by Mr. Panthonax, who is come into the Neighbourhood, and continues his Threats. No Exertions of mine shall be wanting on that Head.

You have already heard from Commodore Ford the Situation and Importance of this Post, which nothing can more manifest than his remaining here to protect us.

Admiralty-Office, December 9, 1793.

LETTERS were this Day received from Commodore Ford, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are Extracts, together with Copies of Papers therein referred to :

*Europa, Mole of Cape St. Nicholas,
 September 26, 1793.*

IN my Letter of the 8th Instant I informed their Lordships that I was proceeding to Jeremie with a Detachment of Troops, commanded by Lieutenant-

nant-Colonel Whitelocke, of the 13th Regiment, to take a Post at that Place in the Name of His Britannic Majesty, agreeable to a Capitulation signed by General Williamson and Mons. Charmilly ; and I have the Satisfaction to add, that the Squadron arrived there on the Evening of the 19th, and that the Troops landed the subsequent Morning, and were received by the Inhabitants with every Demonstration of Joy and Fidelity, and the British Colours hoisted under a Royal Salute, with the usual Ceremonies on such Occasions. No Time was lost in landing the Artillery and Stores, and, as the Weather was suspicious, the Anchorage bad, and a heavy Sea setting in, I judged it best to quit the Bay in the Evening, there being no Danger to be apprehended from the Naval Force of the Enemy ; and in order to give Colonel Whitelock an Opportunity to secure himself as soon as possible, I directed Captain Rowley, of His Majesty's Ship Penelope, to take the Iphigenia, Hermione, and Spitsfire Schooner, under his Command, and proceed to Bay des Flamands, near St. Louis, on the South Side of the Island, and endeavour, by way of a Diversion, to take or destroy some Merchant Ships that were to remain there during the Hurricane Months, and I proceeded myself with the Europa, Goelan Brig, and Flying Fish Schooner, towards the Mole with Major Carles, a French Officer belonging to the Town of the Mole of Cape St. Nicholas, who had been captured and carried into Nassau by a Providence Privateer, and afterwards sent by Lord Dunmore to Jamaica, where he arrived the Day before the Squadron sailed with Letters to the Governor and myself ; upon Examination of the Major, it appeared that the Garrison and Inhabitants would surrender themselves to the Arms of Great Britain, provided a certain Number of Troops could be sent to support them ; and it was agreed that I should carry him up in the

Europa

Europa to Jeremie, and, when the Troops were landed, to send him in a Flag of Truce to the Mole to sound their Dispositions, and then for him to return to Jamaica and fix on the Plan ; but as I found at Jeremie that a speedy Attack on the Mole was meditated by the Civil Commissaries, I thought it would be most conducive to His Majesty's Service to proceed there myself, in order to give all possible Countenance to the Mission ; and in consequence I sent Major Carles, on the Evening of the 21st, on board the Flying Fish Schooner, to be landed in the Night at a certain Spot, and directed the Goelan to keep between the Flying Fish and Europa to give him Support if necessary. Soon after Day-light a Signal, that an Enemy was in Sight, was discovered on board the Flying Fish, and upon the Europa opening the South Point of the Mole, several armed Vessels were seen in Chase of her, but which returned to the Town immediately, by which Circumstance Lieutenant Prevost was enabled to join me, and from whom I was informed that the Major, with Three other French Gentlemen, a Midshipman, and Boat's Crew, had been taken in landing by an armed Schooner, and carried to the Town, from which I drew a Conclusion not very favourable to our Views, and the Day passed in silent Apprehension for the Major's Safety ; but about Five P. M. a Gun was fired from Presqu'ile, and with Joy I discovered a private Signal which I had previously concerted with the French Officer ; on which I approached the Battery as near as possible, under the necessary Precautions, and about Nine o'Clock a Boat came off with several Officers belonging to Dillon's Regiment, with Professions of Friendship and Fidelity to the King of Great Britain, at the same Time assuring me, that unless they received immediate Support all would be lost ; that the Blacks and Mulattoes at Jean Rabel, amounting to 8 or 10,000, were expected every Hour

Hour to attack them ; that the Inhabitants, from severe Duty and extreme Misery, were divided, and relaxed into Despondency, and in Contemplation to fly to America, and that their Goods were embarked in the Vessels in the Port for that Purpose ; that the Troops of the Line (through the Intrigues of the Civil Commissaries) manifested strong Symptoms to a general Mutiny ; and that they had sent Fifty-five Mutineers of Dillon's Regiment to Charlestown the Day before : From these Circumstances I evidently saw that no Time was to be lost, and I determined from that Moment to try what could be done with the Force of the Squadron ; to which End I sent the Officers on Shore to get the Capitulation signed, (it being exactly the same as that of Jeremie, with the Addition of the last Article respecting the Officers and Troops of the Garrison,) with which they returned soon after Daylight in the Morning ; and having publicly accepted it on the Quarter-Deck, with *Vive le Roi d'Angleterre*, and Three Cheers on each Side, I proceeded to the Anchorage without Hesitation, hoisted the British Flag on several Batteries, and took Possession of the Town and its Dependencies (the Parish of Bombarde and Platform included) in the Name of His Britannic Majesty, with the Marines of the Europa, commanded by Captain Robinson, an Officer of distinguished Merit and Abilities in his Profession, and whom I have directed to act as Brevet Major for the present, in order to give him superior Rank to the late Commandant, till General Williamson can make the necessary Arrangements, holding 200 Seamen in Readiness to land, if necessary, at a Moment's Warning ; and I have the Satisfaction of informing their Lordships that we are in full Possession of the finest Harbour in the West Indies, guarded by Batteries incredibly strong. An Account of the Ordnance, Ammunition, and Military Stores in the Magazines, you will receive herewith.

I cannot

I cannot conclude my Letter without expressing my Approbation of the firm and regular Conduct of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the Squadron under my Command, particularly Captains Gregory and Wolley, whose Zeal and Attention have been unusually conspicuous on this Occasion. And I should be wanting in Justice to the Officers and Troops of the Garrison if I did not state their Merit in having so long resisted the dangerous Principles of the Civil Commissioners, and maintained with Firmness and Energy those of a Monarchical Government, which no Persuasion could shake, or Intrigue confound.

I am, &c.

JOHN FORD.

ARTICLE XIV.

Being the last of the Capitulation referred to in the preceding Letter.

THE Staff, the Detachment of the Corps of Royal Artillery, and the Second Battalion of Dillon, composing the Garrison of Cape Nicholas Mole, accept the above Conditions, request to continue upon their Establishments, and to be taken into the Pay of Great Britain; and if, at the general Peace, the Colony of St. Domingo shall remain in the Possession of His Britannic Majesty, and that the above-mentioned French Officers cannot by the Laws of England continue in his Service, they shall in such Case be entitled to Half-Pay for Life.

We the Commanders and Staff Officers of Cape Nicholas Mole, Commanders, Officers, and Soldiers of the Second Battalion of Dillon, Officers and Soldiers of the Corps of Royal Artillery, Inhabitants and Proprietors of the Town of the Mole, accept, as far as we are individually concerned, and for all other Inhabitants of the same, the Fourteen Articles

Articles of the above Capitulation, promising faithfully to adhere to every Part of them.

Done at Cape Nicholas Mole, the 22d of September 1793.

[Signed by the Staff Officers, the Officers of the Royal Artillery, and those of Dillon, and several Inhabitants of Cape Nicholas Mole, and accepted by Commodore Ford.]

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Artillery Stores in the Magazines, upon the Batteries, and in the different Posts established in the Mole Town and its Dependencies, September 25, 1793.

Nature of the Guns, Ammunition, &c. and Quantity.

307	Barrels of Powder, containing each 200 lbs.	307
822	Barrels and Boxes of Ditto, containing each 100 lbs.	822
101	Barrels of Fine Ditto, containing each 24lbs.	101
		2,424
Iron Cannon.	—24 Pounders,	107
	21 Ditto,	4
	12 Ditto,	10
	9 Ditto,	4
	8 Ditto,	2
Brass Cannon.	—4 Pounders,	6
	2 Ditto,	3
Garrison Carriages.	—24 Pounders	43
Sea Service Carriages.	—24 Pounders	96
	12 Ditto,	5
	8 Ditto,	4
Travelling Carriages.	—4 Pounders,	6
	2 Ditto,	3
Iron Mortars, 12 Inch	—	23
Iron Beds for 12 Inch Mortars,	—	23
	Shells	

Shells for 12 Inch Mortars,	-	1,434
Round Shot.—24 Pounders,	-	6,882
18 Ditto,	-	372
12 Ditto,	-	733
8 Ditto,	-	386
4 Ditto,	-	886
2 Ditto,	-	1,100
Grape Shot.—24 Pounders,	-	703
12 Ditto,	-	202
8 Ditto,	-	612
4 Ditto,	-	200
Cartridges for Infantry,	-	40,000
Sheet Lead, in 11 Rolls, weighing lbs.	-	5,000
Pig Lead, 82 Pigs, each weighing 60lbs.	-	5,420
Cartridges, Langrage, for 12 Pounders,	-	60
4 Ditto,	-	200
2 Ditto,	-	1,200
Muskets.—New,	-	50
Repairable,	-	500
Slow Matches, lbs.	-	200
Wad-Hooks,	-	600
Ladles.—4 Pounders,	-	100
2 Ditto,	-	150
Tompions,	-	1,000
Port Fires,	-	125

Given at Mole the 25th of September 1793.

(Signed) DUMAS, Principal Storekeeper.

Certified as a true Return,

DENEUX, Commanding the Artillery.

September 29, 1793.

*Europa, Mole of Cape St. Nicholas,
October 27, 1793.*

IN Addition to my Letter of the 26th Ult. you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that the Flying Fish Schooner, which I sent to Colonel Whitclocke at Jeremie with a Requisition for a small Force for the present, returned on the 28th Ult.

Ult. with the Grenadier Company of the 13th Regiment; and His Majesty's Ships Penelope and Iphigenia arrived on the 11th and 12th Instant from Jamaica, with Five Companies of the 49th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey, whom Governor Williamson has appointed Commandant of this District. On the Arrival of these Ships I was informed of the Success of the Frigates which I had ordered to make a Diversion at Flammard's Bay near St. Louis, and have enclosed an Account of the Captures they made, though their Merchant Ships, to a considerable Amount, had escaped to Aux Cayes, upon their receiving Intelligence of the British Troops being landed at Jérémie.

You will also acquaint their Lordships that I seized, upon my Arrival here, a large Schooner in the Service of the Republic, commanded by Mons. Anquetin, formerly a Lieutenant of the Jupiter; and as she is a very fine Vessel, mounting Ten Six and Four-Pounders, I have taken her into His Majesty's Service.

The Schooner was at that Time called the National Convention, but formerly the Marie Antoinette, which last Name I have thought proper to continue, and have given the Command of her to Lieutenant Perkins, an Officer of Zeal, Vigilance, and Activity.

I have also to acquaint their Lordships, that we have hitherto remained in Security; but the Civil Commissaries, upon their receiving Accounts that the Mole was in our Possession, had prepared an Expedition to attack it, and had actually proceeded as far as Port au Paix, with the Hyæna, and several other armed Transports and small Craft, with all the Troops that could be collected, amounting to 5000 or upwards; but the Frigates arriving very opportunely from Jamaica, I was enabled to block them up in that Port, where they still remain; and

as Mr. Santhonax has in consequence gone by Land to Port au Prince, I am in great Hopes that by this Means the Expedition will be entirely frustrated. I am, &c. JOHN FORD.

An Account of Reprizals made by His Majesty's Ships at L'Islet on the 23d, and at Flamande-Bay the 29th of September, 1793,

At L'ISLET.

Ship Ceres, 300 Tons, laden with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, and Cocoa.
 A Spanish Brig, 180 Tons, laden with Malaga Wines, Spanish Brandy, and Raisins.
 A Sloop, 80 Tons, laden with Fustick.
 A Schooner, 80 Tons, laden with Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton.

FLAMANDE-BAY.

Ship L'Eole, 800 Tons, laden with Sugar, Cotton, Indigo, Cash about 3000l. Currency.—Only half laden.
 Ship Patriot, 350 Tons, laden with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, and Indigo.
 Brig Le Julian, 220 Tons, nearly the same Cargo.
 Sloop Mary, laden with Sugar, Cotton, and Molasses.—Under American Colours.
 Schooner Juan Briton, 80 Tons, laden with Cotton, &c.
 Schooner Egalité, 50 Tons, in Ballast.
 Armed Schooner Dauphin, 40 Tons, Ditto.

Whitehall, December 5th 1793.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Tournay, December 3, 1793.

THE Enemy made an Attack the 30th of last Month upon General Walmoden's Advanced Posts upon the Lys. They passed that River, about

about One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Comines and Bousbecke, where they had constructed Bridges; that at Bousbecke under the Protection of Four Pieces of Cannon.

At the latter Place they had passed over with about 200 Men, when Major Linsingen, with 14 Men of the 9th Regiment of Hanoverian Light Cavalry, and the 1st Battalion of Grenadiers of the same Nation, with which he had advanced upon the first Alarm, attacked them without Hesitation, though he was exposed to a severe Fire of Grape Shot from the opposite Side of the River. The Enemy's Detachment was entirely defeated and destroyed, Five Officers and 48 Men being taken, and the Rest killed. The Conduct and Bravery of Major Linsingen, and the Behaviour of the Troops under his Command, are spoken of by General Walmoden in Terms of the highest Commendation. The Hanoverians had Two Officers, Lieutenants Aly and Martin, wounded, Four Men killed, and Eight wounded.

That Body of the Enemy which passed the Lys at Comines drove back the Posts of Ten Briel and Sandtforde, which were occupied by a Company and a Half of the Imperial Free Corps of Grün Laudohn. A Party of about 2 or 300 Men penetrated between these and the other Posts, so that this Detachment was almost entirely cut off, and upwards of 100 Men have either been killed or fallen into their Hands. Upon the Arrival of a Reinforcement, which had been sent by General Walmoden to the Support of Sandtforde and Ten Briel, the Enemy fell back, and the different Corps have taken up their former Positions.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF DECEMBER 10th,
1793.*Admiralty-Office, December 10, 1793.*

CAPTAIN PASLEY, of His Majesty's Ship Belerophon, in his Letter to Mr. Stephens, dated the 28th of November, mentions, that the Ships under his Command had, on the preceding Day, captured near Ushant the National Corvette La Blonde, mounting Twenty-eight Guns, manned with 210 Men, and commanded by Citizen Gueria. And Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of His Majesty's Ship La Nymphe, in his Letter of the 3d Instant, gives an Account of his having, in Company with the Circe, taken on the 30th Ult. between Brest and Ushant, the National Sloop of War L'Espiegle, pierced for Sixteen Guns, manned with 100 Men, and commanded by Mons. Pierre Biller, Enseign de Vaisseau.

B U L L E T I N

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 14th,
1793.**Manheim, December 2, 1793.*

ON the 29th Ult. the French Troops, to the Number of 30,000 Men, attacked the Duke of Brunswick in the Retrenchments of Landau, but were repulsed with great Loss. A second Attack was made by them on the 30th, when they were again compelled to retreat; and the Duke of Brunswick having learnt, the following Day, that a Body of the French was again formed at Rainstein, His Serene Highness immediately marched to attack them, and succeeded in driving them beyond Hombourg, after taking from them their Baggage, Artillery, and Ammunition. On the same Day a general Attack was made on the whole Line of General Wurmser's Army, and, after an Engagement which lasted the whole Day, the French were driven beyond Strasbourg.

Brussells, December 10, 1793.

THE Particulars of the frequent Actions which General Wurmser and the Duke of Brunswick had with the French Army on the 29th and 30th of November,

November, and the 1st and 2d of December, have not yet been received here, further than that the French were repulsed with considerable Loss on those several Days. The Number of French killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners, according to the best Accounts, appearing not to be less than 15,000 Men.

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BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE OF DECEMBER 24th,
1793.*

Whitehall, December 23, 1793.

THE Dispatches, of which the following are a Copy and Extracts, were received last Night from Toulon by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :

SIR, *Toulon, November 18, 1793.*

ON the Evening of the 15th Instant, Fort Mulgrave, situated on the Heights of Balaguier, One of the most essential Posts that cover this Town and Harbour, was vigorously and repeatedly attacked by a large Corps of the Enemy. I have particular Pleasure in mentioning, that, on this Occasion, the very spirited Exertions of the British Troops stationed at Fort Mulgrave, consisting of a Detachment of the 2d Battalion of the 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot, commanded by Captain Duncan Campbell, and of a Detachment of the Royal Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Lemoine, were the principal Means of repulsing the Enemy, and saving that important Post.

The

The Enemy, from the corroborating Accounts of different Deserters, are said to have lost in this Attack about 600 Men killed and wounded. Our Loss, including the Spaniards, Neapolitans, and Sardinians, amounted only to 61. Among the wounded were Captain Duncan Campbell, of the Royals, and Lieutenant Lemoine, of the Royal Artillery, who, I am happy to add, are now in a favourable State of Recovery.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

CHA. O'HARA.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas.

Extract of a Letter from their Excellencies the Commissioners at Toulon to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated Toulon, November 23, 1793.

WE had the Honor of receiving His Majesty's Commission, together with Instructions for the Regulation of our Conduct, on the 14th Instant.

On the 20th we desired a Deputation of the Inhabitants to attend us at the Governor's House. His Excellency thought it best, for the Sake of avoiding all Misunderstanding, to speak on this Occasion from a written Paper, of which we have the Honor to enclose a Copy.

We then read, according to His Majesty's Commands, a Declaration in His Majesty's Name; a Copy of which is enclosed.

We delivered Copies of these Papers to the Chief of the Deputation, and directed them to be printed, published, and circulated as generally as possible.

We had the Pleasure to observe that His Majesty's gracious and honorable Declaration was received with the strongest Marks of Gratitude and Satisfaction.

*His Excellency Governor O'Hara's Speech to the Depu-
tation of Inhabitants on the 20th of November 1793.*

GENTLEMEN,

AS soon as the King was informed of the Events which had taken place at Toulon, His Majesty was desirous to give an authentic Proof not only of the Satisfaction which he had experienced from these Events, but also of his entire Approbation of the Engagements which had been entered into in his Name with the Town of Toulon. His Majesty was also desirous to give you a positive Assurance that he will punctually fulfil those Engagements.

His Majesty is sensible that the Possession of this Town, under all the Circumstances in which it was accepted, presents to his Attention Objects of the greatest Importance, and lays him under the most sacred Obligations. His Majesty has already taken, and will continue to take, every Measure which Circumstances will permit for the Protection of the Town and of its Inhabitants. With a View of providing for these Objects, and of fulfilling as effectually as possible the other Duties which arise from the present Situation of His Majesty with respect to the Town and Inhabitants of Toulon, he has thought proper to confide to Lord Hood, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Baronet, and to myself, a Commission, which was lately delivered to us, under the Great Seal of England.

By this Commission we are authorized to act, in His Majesty's Name, in the Direction of the Affairs and Civil Interests of Toulon, as also of all other Places and Districts in France, which may be occupied by His Majesty's Arms, or come into his Possession; and there to provide for the Establishment of good Order and of a regular Government, for the impartial Administration of Justice, and the Protection of Persons and Property.

These, Gentlemen, are the Powers, immediately relative to the Affairs and Concerns of Toulon, with

with which His Majesty has been pleased to entrust us, and which we have thought proper to impart to you. I will not add any Thing respecting the honorable Intentions and generous Dispositions of His Majesty, because they will be more particularly and more satisfactorily explained to you by a DECLARATION, which, by his Order, we shall address to the Inhabitants of Toulon, and publish in his Name. I shall now conclude by reading it to you.

DECLARATION of the KING.

WE the undersigned, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, do hereby publish, by his Orders, and in his Name, the following Declaration :

His Britannic Majesty having been informed of the Circumstances under which the Town, Harbour, and Forts of Toulon, and the Ships in the said Harbour, have been intrusted to Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, and of the Declaration and Proclamations published by the said Vice-Admiral, as well as of the Declaration made to him on the Part of the Inhabitants and People of Toulon, has thought fit, for the further Satisfaction of the said Inhabitants and People, and for the full Explanation of his Royal Intentions, to declare as follows :

I. When Monarchy shall be restored in France, and a Treaty of Peace concluded, stipulating in Favour of His Majesty and his Allies the Restitution of all Conquests made by France during the War, and a just Indemnification for the Losses and Expences thereby incurred, and a proper Security for the future, His Majesty will cause the Town, Forts, and Harbour of Toulon, together with the Ships and Stores therein, to be restored, according to the Engagement entered into by the said Vice-Admiral.

II. His Majesty has given Directions that the most effectual Measures shall be taken for the Protection of the Persons and Property of the Inhabitants of the said Town, and for procuring them the Supplies of Provisions and other Articles of which they may stand in Need; and His Majesty is also graciously pleased to approve of continuing all Persons who held Civil or Military Employments in their respective Places and Occupations, as far as Circumstances, and the Good of the common Cause, will permit.

III. His Majesty will do every Thing in his Power, and in Concert with his Allies, to repel any Attacks which may be made against Toulon, and to extend his Protection to all those who may be desirable to have Recourse to it, under certain Conditions.

IV. His Majesty sincerely wishes the Happiness of France, but by no Means desires on this Account to prescribe any particular Form of Government. The King claims the Right of taking a Part only because the Anarchy which now desolates that Country threatens the Tranquillity of his own Subjects, and that of the other Powers of Europe, whose Safety and Peace materially depend on the Re-establishment of Order in France, and of a regular System, which may hold out to them a secure Ground of Negotiation and Friendship: And His Majesty does not hesitate to declare, that the Re-establishment of Monarchy in the Person of Louis XVII. and the lawful Heirs of the Crown, appears to him the best Mode of accomplishing these just and salutary Views. This Form of Government has not only prevailed in France from the earliest Times, but, being capable of such Limitations as may suit the respective Circumstances of different Nations, has been proved by Experience to be the best adapted in great Countries to unite the Advantages of Security and Order with real Liberty.

Such

Such a System, subject to such Modifications as may hereafter be made therein in a regular and legal Manner, when Tranquillity shall have been restored in France, would afford to His Majesty the best and most pleasing Prospect of terminating the Evils and Miseries now endured by the French Nation, and of the Renewal of a regular and amicable Inter-course between that Country and other States.

It is to these great Ends that His Majesty's Measures will be directed ; and his Protection and Assistance will be extended, as far as Circumstances will admit, to all those who manifest their Desire to concur in so salutary a Work.

(Signed) HOOD.
GILBERT ELLIOT.
CHARLES O'HARA.

B U L L E T I N

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY
 OF DECEMBER 25th, 1793.

Whitehall, December 25, 1793.

THE Dispatches, of which the following are Copies and an Extract, were Yesterday received from Major-General David Dundas, Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated Toulon, November 30, and December 1, 1793:

SIR, *Toulon, November 30, 1793.*

I HAVE the Honor to acquaint you, that the Enemy, having opened a considerable Battery on the Height of Arenes, which much annoyed one of our principal Out-Posts, (Malbousquet) it became necessary to attack it. Dispositions for that Purpose were made, and this Morning, at Five o'Clock, a Corps of 400 British, 300 Sardinians, 600 Neapolitans, 600 Spaniards, and 400 French, under my Command, marched from the Town. Notwithstanding the Whole was obliged to cross the New River on one Bridge only, to divide into

Four

Four Columns, to march across Olive Grounds, intersected by Stone Walls, and to ascend a very considerable Height, cut into Vine Terasse, yet we succeeded in surprising and forcing the Enemy, and were soon in full Possession of the Battery and Height: But I am sorry to say, that instead of forming upon, and occupying the long and narrow Summit of the Hill, agreeable to Orders and military Prudence, the Impetuosity of the Troops led them to follow the Enemy, to descend the Height, to ascend other distant Heights, and, at last, in Disorder, to encounter such superior advancing Numbers, as obliged them precipitately to retire, and to relinquish the Advantages we at first gained.

It is with much Concern, I must add, that Lieutenant General O'Hara, who had arrived at the Battery on our first Success, was involved in the Consequence of this sudden Reverse, was wounded in the Arm, and made Prisoner.

We have to regret that so many gallant Officers and Men have suffered on this Occasion. The Loss of the British I have the Honor to enclose; that of the other Nations is not in Proportion great.

From General O'Hara's Absence the Command devolves on me. I shall endeavour to discharge it to the best of my Ability and Health, till His Majesty's further Pleasure is signified.

With great Respect,

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) D. DUNDAS, Major-General.
Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the
British Troops on the 30th of November 1793, at
Toulon.*

Royal Artillery.—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Drummer, 5 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Bat-

2d Battalion Royals.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File, killed ; 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 32 Rank and File, wounded ; 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 57 Rank and File, missing.

11th Regiment.—4 Rank and File, wounded.

Royal Irish.—7 Rank and File, killed ; 24 Rank and File, wounded ; 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 29 Rank and File, missing.

25th Regiment.—1 Rank and File, killed ; 1 Captain, wounded.

30th Ditto.—3 Rank and File, wounded.

69th Ditto.—1 Rank and File, killed ; 5 Rank and File, wounded ; 1 Major, 1 Serjeant, missing.

Marines.—5 Rank and File, wounded ; 2 Rank and File, missing.

Total.—1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 18 Rank and File, killed ; 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 78 Rank and File, wounded ; 1 Major, 7 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 88 Rank and File, missing.

Officers killed, wounded, and taken Prisoners.

Lieutenant-General O'Hara, wounded and taken Prisoner.

Captain Snow, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, killed.

Captain Smith, 25th Regiment, Major of Brigade, wounded.

Royals.—Captain Reeves, wounded and taken Prisoner.

Captain Finney, wounded and taken Prisoner.

Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald, wounded.

Lieutenant Mackenzie, wounded.

Lieutenant Bird, wounded and missing.

Lieutenant M'Kellar, killed.

69th Regiment.—Major Campbell, taken Prisoner.

Royal

Royal Artillery.—Captain Stephens, wounded.
Lieutenant Bradie, wounded.

GEORGE SMITH, Major of Brigade.

SIR, *Victory, Toulon Road, Nov. 30, 1793.*

THE Enemy having erected and opened a Battery against the Post of Malbousquet, and from which Shells would reach the Town and Arsenal, Governor O'Hara signified to me Yesterday his Intention to attempt to destroy it, and bring off the Guns; and requested some Seamen to be sent to a Post he proposed to withdraw the British Soldiers from. The Governor promised not to go out himself, but unfortunately did not keep his Word. A most clear, distinct, and regular Plan was settled, and the Commanding Officer of the Troops of each Nation had a Copy of it. The Troops moved at Four o'Clock this Morning, and surprised the Redoubt most completely: Never was a Service performed with more Regularity and Exactness; but the Ardour and Impetuosity of the Troops (instead of forming on the Height where the Battery was raised, as they were particularly ordered to do) led them to rush after the Enemy, near a Mile on the other Side, in a very scattered and irregular Manner. The Consequence of which was, the Enemy collected in very great Force; and, in the Retreat of our Troops, they suffered extremely. I herewith transmit an Account of the Loss of the British in killed, wounded, and missing; but Major-General Dundas will give you more Particulars. The Governor most unfortunately was wounded and taken Prisoner. A Surgeon was sent to him immediately, (by Permission of General Du Gommier, Commander in Chief of the Eastern Army at the Siege of Toulon,) who reports that the Governor's Wound is a Flesh one only in the Arm; but being faint by the Loss of Blood, he

was

was obliged to fit down under a Wall, and there made Prisoner of.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

HOOD.

Right Honorable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. Dated Toulon, December 1, 1793.

KNOWING that General Dundas has sent you an official Account of the unfortunate Action of Yesterday, and that Lord Hood has also written on the same Subject, you will not expect a Relation of it from me. I cannot, however, lose the Opportunity which the Messenger affords, of saying, that, by the unanimous Testimony of those who either witnessed the Action, or were acquainted with the Plan, there never was an Occasion on which the Dispositions were made with greater Ability and Judgment, or executed, as long as the Orders were complied with, in a more gallant or spirited Manner by the Troops. It is a real Consolation to know that the Courage of the British was conspicuous from the Beginning of the Action to the End, and that an Excess in that good Quality was the true and only Cause of the Miscarriage. It is much to be regretted that General O'Hara was, on every Occasion, so prodigal of his Person; but the Misfortune which has befallen him, and the severe Loss which the Service sustains by his Capture, cannot be ascribed even to this honorable Fault; for he did not himself ascend the Battery till it was possessed by our Troops, and there was Reason to suppose the Object of the Day had been obtained. The Reverse was so sudden, and his Presence must have appeared so material towards restoring

restoring Order, and retrieving the Error which had been committed by the Troops, that it is not to be wondered at, if, with his Spirit, he became exposed to personal Hazard. His Wound, though not dangerous or serious, had bled much, and, added to the Exertion he had before made, weakened him so much that he could not retire many Paces with the Troops, but insisted on being left by Two Soldiers who were conducting him, and whom he ordered to proceed and save themselves.

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THE END OF CAMPAIGN 1793.

